AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Agriculture is the most healthy, the most useful, and the most noble employment of man.—WASHINGTON.

VOL. VIII. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1849. NO. XII.

MESSRS. ALLEN, EDITORS. C. M. SAXTON, Publisher, 121 Fulton Street

TO OUR READERS.

THIS number closes the eighth volume of the Agriculturist, and in conducting the work thus far, we have done all in our power to elevate the condition of the tillers of the soil. It is the most ardent wish of our hearts, that the farmers should take the first stand in society, not only in wealth, but in intelligence. As a class, they are the basis of society, and to them all others look for their support. Why, then, should they not also look to them for their political rulers, their guides and conductors in mental acquirements? This ought always to be the case, particularly in a republican government; and depend upon it, when this is not the case, you alone are blameable, and the body politic is in a false position. Awake, then, to your rights, and seek a more enlarged and liberal education; and above all, pay more attention to the reading of those publications which are conducted especially for the improvement of your minds and estates.

The first number of the ninth volume of the Agriculturist will be issued promptly on the 1st of January next, and we trust that all those who have taken the preceding volumes, will continue their subscriptions. We shall endeavor to make it at least equal, if not superior, to its predecessors; and in order to do this, we ask the farmers themselves to contribute often to its pages. We do not require fine writing, for this is not expected in a publication like ours; what we desire, is, practical matter, every-day experience, and any new facts which may come to light from time to time; and however plain the language in which such things are recorded, be assured they will be quite welcome, and will be put in proper shape for publication. Now, because you are plain, hard-working farmers, don't hesitate to address us freely and often; you are just the men we wish to correspond with.

A new feature in our journal, is, that we have engaged a highly-intelligent correspondent, Mr. Solon Robinson, an experienced, practical farmer, to travel in various parts of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining the best agricultural information in the country, and communicate it to the public through our pages. Such an agency involves us in large additional expenses; but these, and still more, we are ready at all times to incur, provided the farmers and planters will properly appreciate our efforts, and give us that support in return which we think we have a right fairly to ask.

Now let every man of you take hold and do his best to increase the circulation of the Agriculturist. What is a dollar a year, even for the poorest man in the country, to pay for so useful a publication? Many of you are benefitted ten, and sometimes a hundred dollars or more, by its publication. Should not this induce you to work for it, then, with all your might?

Please to remit your subscriptions to the publisher, C. M. Saxton, 121 Fulton street, and do this, whenever convenient, under cover of the postmaster of your place, and thus save the postage—the law allows this. Where several thousand letters are received annually, postage is quite an item to pay, though only a few cents on each letter.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS will please to recollect that the subscriptions for the Agriculturist are *payable in advance*. All those, therefore, who wish the work continued, will immediately send in the same to C. M. Saxton, the publisher, 121 Fulton street, New York. No one would ever object to these terms, if he knew the trouble and loss attendant on collecting such small sums.

WORK FOR DECEMBER, NORTH AND WEST.

Settle Your Accounts.—"Short settlements make long friends," and as we wish to see love and good will to all men flourish everywhere, we commence our advice in work for December, with an earnest recommendation to our readers, to make it one of the duties of this month to settle every account with every individual with whom they have had any dealings during the past year. If there is any matter of difference between you and some neighbor, as in the common course of human character there will be, do not go to law about it; don't sue nor be sued for a paltry little sum. It is far better, more neighborly, and far more in accordance with the spirit of Christianity, to submit it to two or three of your friends; and let us tell you, from seven years' experience in taxing up costs in a law court, it is far less expensive. Therefore, take the advice of one who has the best wishes for your welfare, and settle all your accounts, or matters of difference with neighbors, or relatives, in December, and then you will be prepared for a merry Christmas and happy-new-year.

Make Your House Warm.—If you have not attended to this advice for November, do not neglect it a day longer. Above all things, make the "old folks' room" comfortable. "Honor thy father and mother," &c., which you can do in no other way more truly than thus administering to their comfort during a cold northern winter.

Remember Your Stock.—Be assured that it takes just as much more feed to keep a cow warm out of doors, as it would of fuel to keep a stove warm in an open room, instead of a tight one. This is poor economy.

Killing Hogs.—This is the month for butchering, and although it is a job of hard, disagreeable labor, farmers generally contrive to make a day of pleasure of it, by inviting some neighbor to come and help, by way of "changing works." This is all right. It promotes harmony and good feeling; *provided*, that old-fashioned accompaniment of butchering day is excluded. As you love peace, banish the old black rum jug—don't scald your throat instead of the hogs. The best way to scald hogs, is, not to heat the water in kettles, as we used to do, over the old kitchen fire, and then carry it out in pails, to the great danger of everybody around. Provide a trough about ten feet long, and wide and deep enough to receive the body of a large hog; fill it half full of cold water; have a dozen stones, weighing ten to twenty pounds each, heated in a convenient fire; take them out with a shovel (it will not injure a barn shovel); put them into one end of the trough, and the water will soon be hot enough; then re-heat the stones for the next hog. Water may be heated in a tub, or barrel, but it is not so convenient as a trough. Try it.

Have Your Oxen Shod.—This is important at the north. They are far more economical than horses, and if well shod, will do as much work in getting up wood, drawing logs to the saw mill, sledding rails, hauling in hay from the water meadow, while it is frozen, and hauling out manure when it is not—and a thousand-and-one winter jobs that every good farmer will attend to this month.

Christmas.—Be sure and make this a day of pleasure and profit. Let it be a feast of fat things. Have your children and grandchildren home in the old farm house, and thank God for one more return of this day. Let the children enjoy a merry Christmas.

Visit Your Neighbors, and talk over plans for improving your farms, during these long winter evenings. Take a number of the Agriculturist in your hand, and show them what a valuable paper he can get for a dollar a year; and then go and get as many subscribers as you possibly can for it.

WORK FOR DECEMBER, SOUTH.

Planting Potatoes.—In Mississippi, and parts adjacent, the best common potatoes that we have ever seen raised, were planted in November and December. Plow the ground deep, not less than ten inches—twenty would be better; open a deep furrow, and fill it with good stable manure, well tramped down; cover it slightly with earth, and lay the tubers ten or twelve inches apart; then cover with a heavy furrow turned up from each side, and smooth off the bed with hoes. Arrange the rows so the water will not stand, and you will have a good crop.

Garden Vegetables, for early spring use, should be attended to this month. Onions, lettuce, cabbage, tomatoes, &c., should be planted in many parts of the south. Of course, we cannot make our directions general for so great a country as the United States.

Put Your Garden in Order, before you sow the seeds. If it is a clayey soil, trench it two feet deep and drain it. Put coarse manure, or rotton chips and trash, in the bottom of the trenches. If your soil is sandy, still trench it, and haul clay, of which put six inches well bedded in the bottom; or, if you cannot get clay, take muck. Mix a rich dressing of fine manure with the soil, and then you are ready to see the spring open, and everything you plant grow flourishingly.

Cotton Picking, &c.—This business is too apt to absorb everything else. But do not forget that it is all-important to your interest to attend to a great many other things this month. You will probably find this the best season for killing hogs, and you should see that they are well fed, and ready to be killed the first cold spell. We never wait for pork to cool before salting. Cut up and salt at once. See that every part is thoroughly rubbed with fine salt. Within a week, overhaul and rub again; in ten days more, repeat the operation. Whenever the meat has completely absorbed six pounds of good rock salt to the hundred weight, and laid about twenty days, it will be found to be cured enough to smoke. This should be done in a cool, well-ventilated room. The best way is to have a fire out doors, and conduct the smoke through a flue; but never build the fire in the same room in which the meat is to be cured.

Take Care of Your Lambs.—This is the best month for sheep to drop their lambs, as far south as Mississippi. The sheep should be looked after, and provided with some better feed than frost-bitten cotton stalks.

Work Important to be Done, upon all the plantations along the Mississippi and bayous, just as soon as the rolling season is over, or cotton out of the fields, is, to repair the levees. Do not forget

the disasters of last winter, and put it off till the floods come upon you. Although repairing fences, cleaning out ditches, clearing up new land, repairing roads and bridges, and getting ready for plowing immediately after your crop is gathered, so as to be in readiness for the next, is very important; yet, the levee is what you must all depend upon, and it therefore must be kept in repair.

Cotton Bagging.—This is the month in which more cotton is bagged than all others. Therefore, it is proper that we call your attention to it. If you could see the condition in which much of the cotton comes to New York, as we see it every day, you would learn why you obtain so low a price. Much of the bagging is no more fit for the use it is put to, than so much brown paper. It is torn off, and the cotton wasted and tumbled about in the mud, until it looks more like a bale of black wool, than a clean, white, merchantable article.

Sugar Hogsheads and Molasses Barrels, need improving. They often waste the contents and injure sale, almost as much as the miserable cotton bagging. While you are handling so many of them this month, take notice of the necessity of improvement. For, remember, that every loss from bad packing, eventually comes out of the producer.

Planting Hedges.—This is an important work for the south, and a good month to do it in. The Cherokee rose is probably the best plant that can be used. It grows so readily from cuttings, that there is not the least difficulty in starting a hedge. Cut the vines ten or fifteen inches long; clean off the trash from the proposed line of fence; mark the row; and then take an iron pin and drive it down six or eight inches into the ground, and insert the cutting; and then, with an iron hammer, pound the ground around the cutting till it closes compactly around it. This method will insure the growth of a greater number of cuttings than any other mode of planting with ten times the labor. Another good hedge plant, is the Yucca gloriosa. It is known under the term Spanish bayonet, as well as other local names. Like all other hedge plants, it must be kept well trimmed.

Planting Sugar Cane.—Do not let this month pass without making large preparations for planting your next crop of cane. Have you got a first-rate fluke plow? Because we have seen, upon some Louisiana plantations, a most clumsy article used—in fact, nothing but a triangular block—to open the furrows in which to plant the canes. Now, a good double-moldboard iron plow, will pay for itself in one season. Try the subsoil plow. If you are not willing to subsoil the whole ground, try it in the cane rows only, to begin with. You cannot have too deep a tilth to insure a good growth of cane; besides, it assists drainage.

Building Fence.—As this is the month for building a great deal of fence, it is worth your while to inquire for a substitute for your present expensive system. Look in our August number for an account of wire fence.

Set Out Trees this month, either for fruit or shade; and mind and have both roots and branches to them, if you have any desire to see them grow. It is worse than idle to set out trees after the New-Orleans fashion; which is to denude the tree of all the roots and branches, as close as they can be cut, and then the stumps are stuck in a small hole full of water, and required to grow. To insure the growth of any tree, the hole should be dug broad and deep, and if the natural soil is not good, it must be hauled from a distance and filled in, so as to make a rich, mellow bed for the roots to commence operations upon.

ANALYSIS OF FLORIDA MUCK.

A SAMPLE of muck, obtained from Col. R. W. Williams, of Tallahasse, Florida, out of a pond hole from which the water had evaporated, gave, on analysis, the following results:—

In dry, dark-colored, pieces readily crumbling under the finger, containing a small quantity of undecomposed rootlets scattered throughout, 10,000 parts of the above contained of

Moisture,	675
Vegetable matter,	1,715
Silica and fine white sand,	6,640
Alumina,	775
Carbonate of lime,	93
Magnesia,	53
Saline matters, soluble in water, as common salt and sulphate of lime,	49
Oxides of iron,	none.
	10,000

From the foregoing constitution, it appears that this muck is a fine, white, siliceous sand, darkened by vegetable matter. Of the latter, there is a little above 17 per cent., and the other matters of value in the muck, amount to about two per cent. more; so that, out of the whole, there is but 19 per cent. of useful elements. To heavy clay lands, it might be a useful addition, if carted on the field and then plowed in; even in this case, its only useful addition is the vegetable matter, which is in such a state of fine decomposition as not to afford any ammonia by any further decay.

This muck should not be used as a compost material, as it is too bulky, considering its small value. To light sandy soils it appears little adapted.

THOMAS ANTISELL, M.D.,
Chemist to American Agricultural Association.
New York, Oct. 31st, 1849.

Col. Williams informs us, that he has used the above muck in his cattle pens and yards, with considerable advantage as an absorbent of the droppings from the animals, and also as a foundation for his compost heaps. It derives its value for this purpose, almost exclusively from its vegetable matter and alumina, of which it contains about 25 per cent. The carbonate of lime, although less than one per cent., is likewise valuable; and the magnesia, in small proportions, contributes also to the food of plants.

The saline matters are of decided benefits. The large proportion of fine sand materially detracts from the value of this material, as it is not an absorbent, is of no value as an application for sandy lands, and, in consequence of its extreme fineness, is of no use in effecting a mechanical division in clayey soils.

HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.—No. 8.

Mode of Governing the Horse while Riding.—When you want your horse to move forward, raise his head a little, and touch him gently with your whip; or else, press the calves of your legs against his sides. If he does not move fast enough, press him with more force, and so till the spur just touches him. By this practise, he will, (if he has any spirit,) move upon the least pressure of the leg. Never spur him by a kick; but if it be necessary to spur him briskly, keep your heels close to his sides, and slacken their force as he becomes obedient.

When your horse attempts to be vicious, take each rein separate, one in each hand, and advancing your arms forward, hold him very short. In this case, it is common for the rider to pull him hard, with his arms low. But the horse, by this means, having his head too low, has it more in his power to throw out his heels; whereas, if his head be raised very high, and his nose thrown out a little, which is consequent, he can neither rise before nor behind; because he can give himself neither of these motions without having his head at liberty.

If your horse is headstrong, pull not with one continued pull, but stop, and back him often, just shaking the reins, and making little repeated pulls till he obeys. Horses are so accustomed to bear on the bit when they go forward, that they are discouraged if the rider will not let them do so.

If a horse is loose-necked, he will throw up his head at a continued pull; in which situation the rider, seeing the front of his face, can have no power over him. When your horse does this, drop your hand and give the bridle play, and he will of course drop his head again into its proper place; while it is coming down, make a second gentle pull, and you will find his mouth. With a little practice, this is done almost instantaneously; and this method will stop, in the distance of a few yards, a horse which will run away with those who pull at him with all their might. Almost every one must have observed, that when a horse feels himself pulled with the bridle, even when he is going gently, he often mistakes what was designed to stop him, as direction to bear on the bit and to go faster.

Keep your horse's head high, that he may raise his neck and crest; play a little with the rein, and move the bit in his mouth, that he may not press on it in one constant and continued manner; be not afraid of raising his head too high; he will naturally be too ready to bring it down, and tire your arms with its weight, on the least abatement of his mettle. When you feel him heavy, stop him, and make him go back a few paces; thus you break by degrees his propensity to press on his bridle.

Let your horse carry his head bridling in, provided he carries it high, and his neck arching upwards; but if his head bends downwards, his figure is bad, his sight too near his toes, he leans on the bridle, and you have no command over him. If he goes pressing but lightly on the bridle, he is the more sure-footed, and goes pleasanter, as your wrist only may guide him. If he hangs down his head, and makes you support the weight of that and his neck with your arms, bearing on his fore legs, he will strike his toes against the ground, and stumble.

If your horse is heavy on the bit, tie him every day, for an hour or two, with his tail to the manger, and his head as high as you can make him lift it, by a rein on each post of the stall, tied to each ring of the snaffle bit.

Horse breakers and grooms have a great propensity to bring a horse's head down, and seem to have no seat without a strong hold by the bridle. They know, indeed, that the head should yield to the reins, and his neck form an arch; but do not take the proper pains to make it an arch upward. A temporary effect of attempting to raise a horse's head, may perhaps be making him push out his nose. They will here tell you, that his head is too high already; whereas, it is not the distance from his nose, but from the top of his head to the ground, which determines the head to be high or low. Besides, although the fault is said to be in the manner of carrying the head, it should rather be said to be in that of the neck; for if the neck were raised, the head would be more in the position of one set on a well-formed neck.

The design, therefore, of lifting up the head is to raise the neck, and thereby bring in the head; for even while the bridle makes the same line from the rider's hand to the bit, the horse's nose may be either drawn in, or thrust out, according as his neck is raised or depressed. Instead of what has been here recommended, we usually see colts broken with their heads cavessoned very low, their necks stiff, and not in the least suppled. When the breaking tackle is left off, and they are mounted for the road, having more food and rest, they frequently plunge, and a second breaking becomes necessary. Then, as few gentlemen can manage their own horses, they are put into the hands of grooms, from whom they learn a variety of bad habits.

If, on the other hand, your horse carries his head, (or rather his nose,) too high, he generally makes some amends by moving his shoulders lightly, and going safely. Attend to the cause of this fault. Some horses have their necks set so low on their shoulders, that they bend first down, then upwards, like a stag's. Some have the upper line of their necks, from their ears to their withers, too short. A head of this sort cannot possibly bend inwards and form an arch, because the vertebræ, (neck bones,) are too short to admit of flexure; for in long and short-necked horses, the number of the vertebræ is the same. In some, the jaw is so thick, that it meets the neck, and the head by this means has not room to bend. On the other hand, some have the under line from the jaw to the breast so short, that the neck cannot rise.

In all these cases, you may gain a little by a nice hand with an easy bit; but no curb, martingale, nor other forcible method, will *teach* a horse to carry his head or neck in a posture which nature has made uneasy to him. By trying to pull in his nose further than he can bear, you will add a bad habit to nature. You could not indeed contrive a

more effectual method to make him continually toss his nose up, and throw his foam over you.

The rule already given to ride a loose-necked horse, will be a proper one for all light-mouthed horses; one caution being added, which is, always to search whether his saddle or girths may not in some way pinch him; and whether the bit may not hurt his lips by being too high in his mouth; because, whenever he frets from either of these causes, his head will not be steady.

It is a common custom to be always pulling at the bridle, as if to set off to advantage either the spirit of the horse or the skill of the rider. Horses, therefore, are taught to hold their heads low, and pull so as to bear up the rider from the saddle, standing in his stirrups, even in the gentlest gallop.

It is not to be wondered that jockies are always pulling at their horses, that they have the spur constantly in their sides, and are at the same time continually checking the rein. By this means, they make them bound, and champ the bit, while their rage has the appearance of spirit. These people ride with their arms spread, and very low on the shoulders of their horses; this method makes them stretch their necks, and gives a better appearance to their forehands; it conceals also a thick jaw, which, if the head were up, would prevent its yielding to the bit; it hides, likewise, the ewe neck, which would otherwise show itself. Indeed, if you have a horse unsteady to the bit, formed with a natural heavy head, or one which carries his nose obstinately in the air, you must find his mouth where you can, and make the best of him.

When a horse starts at anything on one side, most riders turn him out of the road, to make him go up to what he starts at; if he does not get the better of his fear, or readily comply, he generally goes past the object, making with his hinder parts, or croup, a great circle out of the road; whereas, he should learn to keep straight on, without minding objects on either side. If he starts at anything on the left, hold his head high, and keep it straight in the road, pulling it from looking at the thing he starts at, and keeping your right leg hard pressed against his side, towards his flank; he will then go straight along the road. By this method, and by turning his head a little more, he may be forced with his croup close up to what frightened him; for as his head is pulled one way, his croup necessarily turns the other. Always avoid a quarrel with your horse, if you can; if he is apt to start, you will find occasions enough to exercise his obedience when what he starts at lies directly in his way, and you must make him pass; if he is not subject to start, you should not quarrel with him about a trifle.

It must be observed, however, that this rule in going past an object may perhaps be a little irregular in a managed horse, which will always obey the leg; but even such a horse, if he is really afraid, and not restive, it may not be amiss to make look another way; unless the object be something you would particularly accustom him to the sight of.

The notion of the necessity of making a horse go immediately up to everything he is afraid of, and not suffering him to become master of his rider, seems to be in general carried too far. It is an approved and good method to conquer a horse's fear of the sound of a drum, by beating one near by him at the time of feeding him; this not only familiarizes the noise to him, but makes it pleasant, as a forerunner of his meat; whereas, if he were whipped up to it, perhaps he might start at it as long as he lived. Might not this be applied to his starting at other things, and show that it would be better to suffer him, (provided he does not turn back,) to go a little from, and avoid an object he has a dislike to, and to accustom him to it by degrees, convincing him, as it were, that it will not hurt him—than to punish him, quarrel with him, and perhaps submit to his will at last, while you insist on his overcoming his fear in an instant? If he sees a like object again, it is probable he will recollect his dread, and arm himself to be disobedient.

Though you ought not whip a horse for starting, there can be no good effect from clapping his neck with your hand to encourage him. If one took any notice of his starting, it should be rather with some tone of voice which he usually understood as an expression of dislike to what he is doing; for there is opposition mixed with his starting, and a horse will ever repeat what he finds has foiled his rider.

When you ride a journey, be not so attentive to your horse's nice carriage of himself, as to your encouragement of him, and keeping him in good humor. Raise his head; but if he flags, you may indulge him with bearing a little more upon the bit than you would suffer in an airing. If a horse is lame, tender-footed, or tired, he naturally hangs upon his bridle. On a journey, therefore, his mouth will depend greatly on his strength and the goodness of his feet. Be then very careful about his feet, and let not a farrier spoil them.

Very few, although practised in riding, know they have any power over a horse but by the bridle; or any use for the spur except to make him go forward. A little experience will teach them a further use. If the left spur touches him, and he is at the same time prevented from going forward, he has a sign which he will soon understand, to move sideways to the right. In the same manner to the left, if the right spur is closed to him; he afterwards, through fear of the spur, obeys a touch of the leg; in the same manner as a horse moves his croup from one side of the stall to the other, when any one strikes him with his hand. In short, his croup is guided by the leg, as his head is by the bridle. He will never disobey the leg, unless he becomes restive. By this means you will have a far greater power over him; he will move sideways, if you close one leg to him; and straight forward, if both; even when he stands still, your legs held near him will keep him on the watch; and with the slightest unseen motion of the bridle upwards, he will raise his head, and show his forehand to advantage.

FRUIT IN THE COUNTRY.—There is a general short crop of apples in all parts of the country. Even the great Wabash Valley has failed to afford its wonted world-wide supply. In all of the counties of New York, that we have visited, there is one universal complaint of no fruit. Massachusetts and Connecticut, we find in the same condition

MR. ROBINSON'S TOUR.—No. 12.

The Turpentine Business of North Carolina.—In this number, I will give some facts concerning the turpentine business of North Carolina. The first place that I examined particularly, was that of Mr. David Murphy, ten miles from Fayetteville, where he has lately settled, having previously carried on the business in Hanover county, which he was obliged to abandon in consequence of the loss of 30,000 trees in one season, by what some assert to be an insect, while others think the insect to be a consequence of the disease that kills the pines (See p. 225 of our seventh volume). Be this as it may, the destruction is enormous, and if it were not for the almost unbounded quantities of long-leaf pine in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, it might well be feared that the source of supply would soon be exhausted.

Mr. Murphy bought his land about two years ago for one to two dollars an acre, and it is of but little value except for a turpentine plantation. He has at present about 60,000 trees boxed, and is daily increasing the number. Four hands can tend 36,000 trees; that is, three hands to cut and one to dip; and, if the trees are good, and the season propitious, they will gather 800 barrels of turpentine a year. This is now, (May, 1849,) worth, in Wilmington, the great turpentine depôt, $2.25 a barrel, and cost of transportation is fifty cents a barrel. He thinks that at present prices, in a good place, hands will average about $200 a year clear of expenses. Mr. M. distils all of his pitch. Two hands will run a hundred barrels through in two days. This will make 700 gallons of spirits, which is put up in the best of seasoned white-oak casks, coated with glue on the inside, to prevent leakage. It is worth about 25 cents a gallon at Wilmington, pay for barrel extra. The rosin, if from new trees, or, as it is termed, "virgin turpentine," is usually saved and put up in the barrels from whence the crude article has been taken, and is worth, or was, last year, about $2 a barrel; while the common rosin is often not worth more than 25 cents, and will not pay for transportation any considerable distance. Therefore, at many places, not convenient to water carriage, it is run out from the distillery in wooden troughs, or gutters, that lead it far enough away from the building to be burnt without danger, and is there set on fire. I have thus seen many tons destroyed, while I could not but think how valuable it would be to many a poor family in this city to help make the pot boil. Millions of pounds are consumed in this way every year. The spirit from new boxes is also of a superior quality. I have seen it as limped as spring water.

In commencing a new place, the first process is, to chop a "box," or hole, in winter, in one side of the tree, close down to the ground, that will hold from a pint to a quart, according to the size of the tree. An expert hand will cut about sixty boxes a day. About the first of March, the season commences, and continues till the first of October. Every week, or oftener, if there should be rain, a hand goes round and "chips" off the bark about an inch wide, and nearly as long as the length of the box. This is done with a tool constructed to suit the position of the part to be cut. When first commencing, a crooked-bladed hatchet is used. Then a tool with handles like a drawing knife, with a blade that cuts a chip like a gouge. Finally, a similar tool is attached to a pole that enables the operator to make his cut 12 or 15 feet above the ground. When one side of the tree is "used up," a box is cut in the other, and sometimes, in large trees, a third box is cut. The second side is always the best. Some persons tap all sides at once. This exhausts the tree much quicker. By the first process, trees will last eight or ten years. After the "face" becomes several feet long, most of the turpentine coats the tree before it reaches the box. This has to be scraped off, but is not near the value of new boxes, which, of some new and good trees, require emptying once in four weeks, but generally three or four times during the dripping season. The turpentine is taken out of the boxes by a paddle, which should be of iron, and so should the buckets. These are emptied into barrels standing around all about the forest. Water in the boxes or barrels does no harm, but rains stop the dripping until recut. Damp weather is best. On clay land, the product is much affected by drouth. The business is considered very healthy, and those engaged in it are fond of that kind of employment. It requires, however, the most able-bodied men. After the close of the season, the hands are employed during the winter in scraping old trees, boxing new ones, and making barrels, preparatory to the spring business.

Mr. Henry Elliott, a gentleman well known in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, says that a first-rate hand can "chip" from 10,000 to 12,000 trees a week and go over his task every week at that. He has often seen new boxes filled in three weeks, but old ones run seven or eight. He says that he has observed the greatest death among pines in February, when there were no insects to be seen. He entirely repudiates the idea that a cut on dead pine is the cause of death to the growing trees. His experience is somewhat extensive, as he has been all his life engaged in the lumber business. He says that trees, when attacked by disease, flow two or three times as fast as healthy ones. Those which have been drained of their turpentine are nearly worthless for lumber.

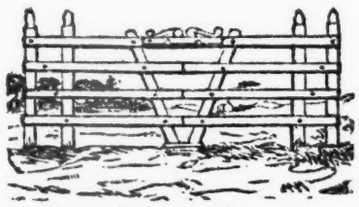
Between Fayetteville and Tarborough, I saw a great many thousand trees boxed, and in one place 15,000 are chipped by two hands working four days a week. The most common quantity to a hand is from ninety to one hundred and twenty barrels a year. It is estimated to take 10,000 trees to fill 50 barrels. A barrel contains 280 lbs. Hands, however, often have made 200 barrels of dip turpentine in a season, and nearly half as much more of "scrape"; the latter is of but little value. It is estimated to be worth two cents a mile per barrel to haul turpentine. Some of the vehicles which I have seen in use for that purpose would be curiosities worthy a place at the fair of the American Institute. One ox harnessed in shafts of a most primitive-looking cart driven by a "raal ginuine North-Carolina piney-woods man," or as is the case sometimes, a pair of shafts without any wheels, with a barrel or two of crude turpentine for a load, would be a curious sight in Broadway,

The making of tar I must reserve for another letter, lest I should stick my readers fast in an over dose of pitch, turpentine, and tar.

SOLON ROBINSON.

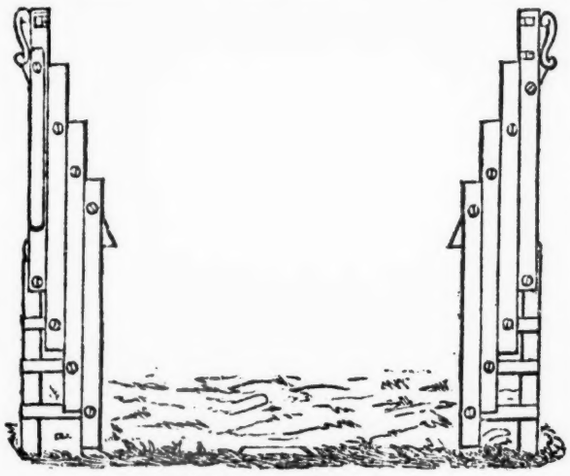
New York, October 6, 1849.

SMITH'S VERTICAL GATE.



GATE SHUT.—FIG. 89.

THIS gate differs from those in common use, in not swinging horizontally, but opens vertically by a parallel movement of rails or bars. Its superiority over other gates will readily be seen, as it does not swing sideways, and therefore can never "sag." Neither does it require any ground to swing upon; consequently it can be opened while teams are standing close by on either side, and without regard to banks of snow. It can be opened and shut easier and much quicker than the ordinary gate, and a man on horseback can open it without dismounting.



GATE OPEN.—FIG. 90.

For very heavy gates, it is designed to have weights attached to the ends of the rails, to assist in raising them, but those of ordinary size do not require this.

This contrivance is intended for any place where a gate is needed, but is more especially applicable to ferry boats, toll gates, stable doors, and numerous other places where horizontal swinging would be inconvenient. It can also be constructed single for narrow passages, as well as double for wide ones. The cost is but little, if any, more than that of the common swing gate, posts included, is less liable to get out of order, and, if needed, is more easily repaired.

A LATE AUTUMN.—We noticed, on the 29th day of October, at Newburgh, which is north of latitude 42°, that the dahlias were as fresh and bright as early in September, and tomato vines untouched by frost. The same could not be said the day after. A severe storm swept down these frail beauties.

YANKEE FARMING.—No. 10.

Good people all of every sort,
Give ear unto my song;
And if you find it wondrous short,
It cannot hold you long.—*Goldsmith.*

Fertility of Water.—"Now," said I, addressing myself to Joe Watkins, "we will have a little talk about the fertilizing properties of water, and what it holds in solution; and, Cæsar, mind your eye, there, and listen to what I am going to say." "Yas, massa, Sargeant, I hears 'em," he replied, at the same time scraping his foot and nodding his head, sailor fashion, as he turned up the whites of his eyes, "on dis subject, Cæsar am *thar;* and ef he does'nt know what water is mighty well, arter sailin' 'sixteen v'yage as cap'ns cook, gettin' washed overboard off de capes ob Varginny, which is in de middle ob de 'lantic Ocean"—not exactly, old boy, said I—"and arter floatin' all night on a hin coop—thrown over to save him in de gulf, where de seaweed was so tick he could near abouts walk on him, like de sedge ob de old fields ob Varginny, dat massa, who brought Cæsar up, turned out like a tirty-year-old hoss he hab most work to death, cause he couldn't do nofim more; and den in de mornin' arly, afore you could see plain, a great big lubber whaleman come along side, and was goin' to harpoon dis nigger, cause he tink him de old sea sarpint ob Nahant, when he give a mighty yell, like a tousand loon"—I thought just now you were off the capes of Virginia, Cæsar. But to my reminding him of this slip in his geography, he paid no other attention than drawing a long breath, and then recommenced with more rapidity than ever the recital of his marvellous mishaps—"When, I say, de whaleman sing out, 'Hello! you great big nigger, how come you here, den? You no sea sarpint, heh? Den you come on board, and not scare a man's eyes out floatin' de ocean in dis miserable way, like a soaked dog!' Yas, and warn't he wrecked in de most orful hurrican dat"—

"Come, come, Mister Cæsar," said I, getting rather impatient by this time with his "long yarns," "that will do for once, and when we want you to take another swim, we'll set you afloat; but recollect it is *fresh* not *salt* water, of which you seem to have had more than enough already, we are now going to talk about; so please to listen to me.

"So, as I was telling you, Joe, you know if we don't get water on the land, somehow, either by dews or rain, or by irrigation, nearly everything on the earth will soon be parched up. Now then, water itself is made up of two highly-fertilizing substances, hydrogen and oxygen; it also absorbs nitrogen and carbonic acid from the atmosphere; but its principle value seems to be, to dissolve other substances so minutely that they can be taken up by the almost invisible mouths of the rootlets of plants, or be inhaled through the pores of their leaves, and thus form a part of the plants; or, in other words, make them grow."

"I hab him," here exclaimed the impatient Cæsar, clearing up his brow, and pulling with the strength of a giant at a whole handful of his woolly locks, till they were nearly straight from his scalp; "doesn't he bust open de mealy taters when he's biled well in de caboose pot? And doesn't he make de

meat grow big and swell in de pot?" "Not always, my good fellow; for sometimes it shrinks." "Wal, he make a pint ob rice full tree heaping pint, same as a little wave make tree big mountain wave, arter a hurricane, as I see him when we lays on our beams-end, right away off—" "Ah, now you have got on salt water again, and if we don't look out we shall have another long yarn from you, so please to be quiet once more and listen, while I go on with Joe about the fresh water."

"Yas, massa Sargeant, Cæsar belays all dat," he added, nodding respectfully, and turning a large quid over in his cheek; "but nobody 'll make him b'lieve dat fresh water's as good as salt, 'cept for bilin' vittles, and "— Here I gave him a frown which shut his mouth a while, and I went on.

"Well Joe, as I was saying to you, fresh water, in addition, always carries a greater or less quantity of fertilizing elements, in solution or otherwise, with it. If it descends from the atmosphere in snow, hail, rain, or dew, ammonia abounds in it, which is one of the most fertilizing substances applied to plants. If it takes its course over land abounding with trap, granite, or rocks which have mica, or feldspar in them, then it will contain potash in solution; if it comes from a limestone region, it will then hold lime, gypsum, magnesia, and some other elements. Now, when land is irrigated with such water, it is equivalent to giving it a good top-dressing of ashes, lime, or plaster of Paris."

"Why, how you do talk, Sargeant," said Joe; "now do tell, for that beats all natur. Who ever heerd afore there was ashes and lime in a running stream?"

"To be sure there is; and if it oozes out of swamps and woodlands, or courses down through fertile fields, and above all, if it receives the drainings of barnyards, tanneries, and manufacturing villages, as Silver Brook does, then the water becomes richly charged with decomposed vegetable and animal matter, which makes irrigating the meadows here, particularly after a gentle rain, even more valuable than a top-dressing of manure, or muck; because the salts and substances thus left on the land, are in that state best fitted to be applied to crops. Then all they want is genial sunshine, and they spring up and grow with great rapidity."

"Yes, may be, but not half so fast as our brave Sargeant has done lately in big larnin'," exclaimed a loud voice, that started us all abruptly to our feet, and which, upon turning round, we found proceeded from the stentorian lungs of Uncle Sim.

"Why, Mr. Doolittle, I had no idea you were near."

"Sartinly you hadn't," he replied, laughing, "but didn't I tell you, when you promised to give Joe a lectur about water kimics, sometime when I wasn't by to hear you, didn't I tell you, I say, that I would be there in spite o' you, if for nothin' else but jest to plague you?* Wal, here I be. When he's got his dander up, and detarmined on a thing, it's an old fox that steals a march on Simeon Doolittle. Wal, I guessed you'd be here arter a while, so I and the boys keeps a smart look out, and as I peeked through the winder a spell ago, I see you all movin' slily along my meaders. Then says I to the boys, says I, if there aint the Sargeant, and Joe Watkins, and that 'ere great big sassy black-a-moor, Cæsar, sittin' down talkin' over our ditchin'. Now hoorah for kimics, says I. So out we runs, and down round the hill, and then up behind the trees, stealin' softly along to the bank of this ditch, when we laid down snug as a coon in a beanfield, and heerd all you was lecturin' about."

"Well, sir," said I, "you have done a capital job, and your improvements are really surprising."

"Yes," added Joe, "Mr. *Doo*-little has showed his mammy warn't Mrs. *Spin*-little this time."

"*Spade*-little, or *Shovel*-little, you mean, Joe, I suppose." "Just as you say, Sargeant," he replied, "for you're ollous takin' a body's words out o' his mouth, you're so consarned quick at improvin'." "Well, Joe, never mind; for one thing is certain—we shall see no more poor steers on Uncle Sim's farm, but stout, fat cattle in their place; for the meadows will produce the best of English grass hereafter, and I hope he may profit well of what he has overheard of our discourse, and make still further improvements."

"May be I will, and may be I won't, Sargeant," replied Uncle Sim. "Yet let me ax you, didn't everybody know afore you begun your long-winded lectur, that it took water to make things grow? But as for them ere high-gins, ox-gins, and nigh-gins, what can the man mean? I've heerd tell of a cotton gin, and I've smelt, afore now, o' Holland gin, 'specially at hayin' time," he continued, at the same time smacking his lips, and giving me a sly wink; "and the temperancers may say what they like, I know Holland's good for horse, as well as human stomach aches, and it cures bots, too, as I can prove."

"Now just stop, will you, Mr. Doolittle," said Joe; "for if you once get on horse ails, we shall never hear the eend on't. I guess I know what the Sargeant means by all his *gins*—its a kinder somethin' floatin' in the air, that settles down and makes things grow." "Quite right, Joe," I added; "they are gases which combine and solidify into grass, grain, vegetables, trees, and even stone and metals." "Why," said Uncle Sim, opening his eyes in utter astonishment, "you don't purtend to say, Sargeant, that air turns into rock and iron?" "Certainly; and by burning them with oxygen, we can dissolve them into air again, or, rather, floating gas, which ascends into the air, and is lost to our vision like smoke, or steam. You often see fog rising from the water. Now this is produced by nature in the same way that steam is, but when the sun comes out, or a wind blows, it disappears to the eye; but soon it condenses again, high up, into clouds, and ultimately falls to the earth in rain. Pray, is this more wonderful than that solid substances should be turned into thin air?"

"Wal, Sargeant, I can't reply to none o' your larnin', that's a fact, and some how or other you ollous contrive to be right; and what's more, I'll give you the credit o' makin' things work on your farm a leetle better even than you talk; and yet, I kinder think your daddy missed a figure when he didn't send you to college, and make a purfessor on you, instead of a farmer. What big talk you

* See January number, page 32, line second.

would a gin the boys, heh?" "But, Mr. Doolittle," I replied, blushing somewhat at his flattering appreciation of my abilities, "perhaps as a learned professor at college, I might not have been so useful as in the sphere I now occupy; though I would gladly have more time to study than my laborious occupation permits. Still I do not regret that I was bred a farmer; and to quote a proverb, like yourself, my good neighbor, recollect, that "He is the best scholar who hath learned to live well." "Yes," echoed Uncle Sim, firing up with great animation, "Him that's born of a hen must scratch for a livin'. I don't mean to insinuate by this, Sargeant, that you wasn't well born, I only meant 'What is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh;' which is as much as sayin', it was quite nat'ral for you to keep to farmin', as your father, grandf'er, and great grandf'er, clean up to Adam, fur-zi-no, did afore ye." SERGEANT TELTRUE.

THE COW—HER DISEASES AND MANAGEMENT.—No. 19.

Dropsy.—This is not a very common disease in cows; but when it does occur, it is more frequently met with in the chest. It is caused either from an obstruction of some of the principal organs, particularly the liver, and hence appears in conjunction with many other complaints, as jaundice, &c., or it may proceed from a general relaxation of constitution, when the powers of life are being, as it were, exhausted.

The malady is known by a swelling in the dewlap, similar to what takes place in anticor; but here it is soft and puffy, accompanied by a diminished quantity of urine, and the eyes of the animal show a whitish appearance, with weakness and a discharge of a watery fluid.

With the above-named symptoms, the cure of this complaint is very uncertain. It is generally attempted first by giving vent to the accumulated water, and afterwards, when this is done, in endeavoring to prevent its return, by bracing up the habit. The collected water may be removed by general purging, which may be effected by the following medicines:—

Take of flour of sulphur, 9 oz; saltpetre, 1½ oz.; grains of Paradise, 3 drachms.

To be mixed for one dose, and given in two quarts of water gruel, sweetened with half a pint of molasses. Along with this, a fleam may be struck into the dewlap, so as to make ten or a dozen orifices, which, as well as the other parts of that organ, are to be rubbed with the following ointment:—

Take of linseed oil, 8 oz.; oil of turpentine, 2 oz.; oil of vitriol, 1 oz.

The last-named article to be gradually mixed with the other two.

During the interval of purging, the following diuretic may be given in two quarts of water gruel:—

Take of Castile soap, ¾ oz.; aniseed, in powder, ¾ oz.; valerian, in powder, ¾ oz.; camphor, 1½ drachms; saltpetre, ¾ oz.; fennugreek, ¾ oz.; sweet spirits of nitre, 3 drachms.

To be repeated once or twice a-day, till the swelling of the liver, or other symptoms, depart. These are believed to be the only means of cure in the power of man, and when unsuccessful, little else can be done.

The food of the animal, in this case, should be nourishing, and rather dry in its nature. Friction and warmth will also be highly useful.

Wounds in the Soles of the Feet.—Wounds in these parts are occasioned by a number of accidents, such as being worn through by travelling; also, by treading on nails, sharp stones, glass, or any other substance which may penetrate through the hoof to the quick, all of which will cause lameness, and the parts soon become festered. If neglected, the confined matter will make its way up between the hair and hoof, and consequently render the cure more tedious.

As soon as the lameness is perceived in the foot, from any of the above-named accidents, the foot should be drawn out as soon as possible, in order to search for the wound; and the hoof must be taken off as far as it is hollow, underneath, so that a proper remedy may be applied to the affected part. When this is completed, the following ointment is to be spread on cotton or tow, which is to be closely confined upon the wound with a cloth and string:—

Take of tar and common turpentine of each 1 lb.

To be put in a pipkin over a slow fire, till they are completely dissolved; then remove it from the fire, and add to it four ounces of spirits of turpentine, which should be well stirred and incorporated together. The dressing may be repeated every other day till the foot is well.

This method, in recent cases, will generally succeed in effecting a cure; but if the case has been of long standing, and the wound has become ulcerous, then a different mode of treatment must be pursued.

FARMERS, STAY AT HOME.

THIS saucy republic of America is an everlasting "great country," (at least it is shrewdly suspected that it will be, when the bounds are fixed,) and this greatness, or vastness, though a matter of gratulation and pride to ourselves, as a nation, is the very thing that has kept the farmer from rapid improvement in the management of his affairs. Land being more plenty than people, it is *cheap* here, in comparison with other countries, and therefore the farmer settles on new land, which is bought for a trifle, and when he has nearly exhausted his soil, instead of attempting to renew it, he adopts what he considers a cheaper course; he sells his farm for what he can get, pulls up stakes, and moves away to some other new land, the soil of which, without the trouble or expense of manuring, is ready to bring forth large crops upon merely receiving the seed from the hand of the owner.

Well, this system may have been very well once; it has served to push our backwoodsmen further towards our borders, on the great west, and thus aid in peopling our magnificent territory, and developing our vast resources; but as it is important that we, somehow, manage to keep a few farmers in our New-England and Middle States, it stands us in hand to see that they pay attention to improvements in agriculture and the creation of new soils, so that they may not be tempted to run

away to the rich prairies of the west, and leave those engaged in other occupations to eat their own productions. For my own part, as a showman, I should be sadly puzzled if I was forced to eat "stuffed monkeys," "Fejee mermaids," or "woolly horses," and I have no doubt that many others would be bothered to digest their own productions. I will merely instance the blacksmith, the shoemaker, the clergyman, the dentist, the saddler, the carpenter, and the stone mason. Surely the blacksmith would be obliged to pick his teeth with one of his own nail rods, after having made a breakfast of horse shoes or ox chains; the shoemaker, after dining on sole leather and black wax, would hope it was his *last* and his *all;* the clergyman, who could digest nothing but his own sermons, would consider it a terrible sentence to be forced to "eat his words;" the carpenter would declare it was the hardest *deal* he ever *saw*, if he was obliged to swallow deal boards for his lunch; the dentist would starve to death "in spite of his teeth," if he had nothing but teeth for his food; the saddler would rather be a horse, and wear the saddle on the outside, than to find a place for a *stir-up* in his interior; and the stone mason would soon be at work building his own sepulchre, if he saw that he must gnaw nothing but granite, till "dust returned to dust."

It seems quite necessary, therefore, that we should keep the farmers among us, and as this is only to be done by letting them have land worth tilling, it is highly important that they should know how *to make* such land.

When I visited England, six years ago, the first thing that struck me was the beauty and fertility of the soil. Every farm appeared a garden. In fact, England *is* a garden. Every inch of land is cultivated. Even the sides of railroads, up to within a few feet of the iron track, are made to produce wheat, barley, or potatoes. The beautiful lines of hedges, which so gladden the eye of an American, enclose no uncultivated lands. The very hill tops are made fertile to their summits; the swamps are drained, ditched and blind-ditched, and every foot of earth that the labor and ingenuity of man can render cultivatable, is made to send forth its green stalks and golden harvests.

It is important that the American, and especially the New-England farmer, should know *how* this is all done. I have dined and lived with English farmers; I have associated with them; I have frequently obtained their friendship, and sometimes their confidence; and, by hook and by crook, I have wormed this important secret out of them. I have obtained their philosopher's stone; I have got the clue to the ever-living fertility of their soil; and now, Connecticut farmers, in the fulness of my heart, which happens at this time to be overflowing with the "milk of human kindness," I will *freely*, without the hope of fee or reward, impart to you this grand *secret*. See that you improve by it. It all consists of one simple word, not to be repeated less than *three* times, and as many more as you please, provided you act as often as you speak —*manure!* MANURE! MANURE!—*Barnum's Address.*

MOUNTAIN MUTTON—VENISON.

As we passed up the Erie Railroad, along the Delaware River, the middle of October, we noticed fields of oats that had been cut only a few days before, and we were told that they were still growing green when cut. The corn, as it stood in shocks along the narrow strips of bottom land, widely contrasted with the specimen, eighteen feet high, from Illinois, which we saw at the Syracuse fair.

The most universal crop, we noticed in this valley, was buckwheat. We hope the grain was abundant; for we are sure that the strength of the soil could not have been exhausted by the great growth of straw, for the very simple reason that it did not grow.

Shut in, as many of these valleys are, by mountains, that hide the morning and evening sun, and from their elevation, which subjects them to early and late frosts, they are not desirable locations for husbandmen; but surely, if well stocked with sheep, they might supply the New-York market with an abundance of most delicious mountain mutton. And why not also with venison? A park of deer might be made to yield more profit than many an inland farm. This matter is worthy of reflection. Venison is now worth, in this city, 25 cents a pound.

AN OLD SAILOR TURNED FARMER.

As an evidence that those who are brought up from youth upon a farm, do not always make the best farmers, we will call attention to a place near Newburgh, owned and managed by a man who has spent the most of his life on the ocean. And yet we venture to say that there is not a better cultivated farm in Orange county. We had the pleasure of a short visit to this farm, a few days ago, and a dinner of carp from his fish pond. It may be interesting to our readers to know that this stock of fish, together with gold fish, were imported from Europe by this proprietor, and are now rapidly multiplying in the Hudson.

We saw the best piece of wheat upon this farm that we have seen this year; less injured by the drought than other pieces, and all because the land was plowed deep, (never less than nine inches,) and well manured. To grow wheat or corn he prefers a Timothy sod, turned flat, and never stirred afterward. He considers it equal to a good dressing of manure turned under; and contends that the whole secret of successful farming, consists in manuring bountifully and in deep plowing. His rule of seeding wheat is two bushels to the acre—never less—and with the wheat half a bushel of Timothy seed. He says that Timothy, for grass or hay, is better than clover; that cows will leave clover to eat Timothy, and that they will make more and better butter upon it than clover, and he has considerable experience, keeping fifty of them.

The dairy is in charge of a farmer who carries on the place upon shares, and gives the proprietor sixty-seven pounds of butter per annum, for each cow. The milk is kept in an underground room of the farm house, which is regulated, in cold weather, by a stove, at a temperature of 65° F. In summer, it is kept as near that as possible, and the

milk churned early every morning, in four-barreled dasher churns, by horse power. It takes twelve to fifteen quarts of milk to make a pound of butter, which, when sold, averages twenty-five cents a pound, and the milk is worth two cents a quart.

When this farmer took us to see his pens of handsome Lancashire porkers, that get half of their living from buttermilk, we acknowledged that it was better to make butter than sell milk; for, in addition to the pork, there was a valuable lot of hog-pen manure to make more grass to make more butter, and so on a continual round.

A BIT OF PRACTICAL FARMIMG.

We were highly amused while listening to the address of P. T. Barnum, Esq., at Bridgeport, the other day, at an anecdote he told of his experience as a farmer. It is best told in his own words. It is about

Selling Potatoes.—"In the fall of 1848," said he, "my head gardener reported that I had 80 bushels of potatoes to spare. So, of course, I directed them sold. They brought 67 cents a bushel. But, like most all small farmers, he sold the largest, and left us nothing but "small potatoes" to eat at home. But the worst is to come. In March, we had not even a dish of *small* potatoes. So we bought more than we sold, and paid $1.25 a bushel at that! My experience, therefore, is, that a farmer had better ascertain first how much he wants for his own consumption, before he sends his produce to a cheap market."

Trimming Fruit Trees by an Amateur.—Another of Mr. Barnum's experiments was in the horticultural line, and was related by him with such inimical good humor, that his large audience was nearly convulsed with laughter. "Having been elected President of the Fairfield-County Agricultural Society," continued he, "I felt the importance of my having a little *practical* experience as a farmer. Having read a little about pruning, and watched my gardener a while, I armed myself with a keen carving knife and set to work on my own hook. My first essay was upon a lot of young cherry trees. Half an hour, and my sharp knife gave them a very symmetrical appearance, and removed all redundant limbs and sap-absorbing sprouts and suckers; and I prided myself somewhat upon this first effort as a pruner, and, of course, expected suitable commendation from my gardener for the labor I had saved him. Judge my astonishment, then, as he approached with a rueful countenance, and expression of 'Well, sir, you've done it now!' 'Why, yes, I fancy I have. How do you like my work?' said I. 'Like it! *Why, sir, you have cut off all the grafts!!*' This was a sad blow to my farming aspirations. But as I never despair, I shall continue to go ahead with improvements, but shall be a little cautious how I use the pruning knife, until I learn to know a sprout from a graft.

"I hope the relation of my *experience as a farmer* won't deter mady others from seeking the same employment; for if they are capabie of using the pruning knife at all, I think they are capable of learning to distinguish, perhaps, at less cost than I did, the useful from the useless, and if they did not, perhaps a little sprouting, *a la mode* our young days, might help to improve their education."

THE FARMER IS NOT PROPERLY ESTIMATED—WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

It is a lamentable fact, that the farmer does not occupy that elevated position in society that his occupation justly entitles him to. He is looked upon as a being quite below the lawyer, physician, divine, artist, merchant, or even a merchant's clerk. To be a *farmer*, is to be a nobody, a mere clodhopper, a digger of bogs, and ditches, and dung heaps, and free to wallow in the "free soil" he cultivates, provided he never seeks to elevate himself above that position, to what the world is pleased to term "good society." Hence comes the desire of "the boys" to escape, not so much the drudgery of their employment, as from the idea that they are looked upon and estimated as mere drudges.

What blindness, folly, and false philosophy is this! The result of these false premises, is, that the "professions" are crowded to the starvation point; clerks not only go begging, but become beggars, or worse; merchants are multiplied, and good, old-fashioned labor is going out of fashion.

While we would give all due honor to the professions, the farmer, who is the *producer* of all, both in food and raiment, that adds to the comfort and sustenance of the human family, need not feel that he is *below* occupations that gain their support from the folly, pride, misery, or wickedness of their fellow creatures.

If the aspiration of farmers were half so strong to elevate their sons as farmers, as it is to make them merchants, or professional men, and, perchance, loafers, we should soon be taught to look to the agricultural class for the best bred, as well as best fed men in America.—*Barnum's Address.*

Effect of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad on the Butter and Poultry Market.—Fifty thousand dollars' worth of butter has been shipped on one boat from Newburgh, at one time; while twenty to thirty thousand dollars' worth, as a common freight, used to be frequent before the New-York and Erie Railroad was completed. This road somewhat lessened the freighting business of Newburgh, but added immense amounts to the New-York market of almost everything that is eatable. A few years ago, turkeys, ducks, and chickens were hawked about the streets of Owego, begging for buyers. But now, if you want an article of that kind, you had better snap at the first offer, or it is off for New York. And eggs are eggs for a surety there now. Railroads are wonderful revolutionizers.

Effect of Railroads on the Market.—Whether the railroads leading into New York have had a tendency to cheapen produce in the city, we cannot say; but certain it is, they have greatly enhanced the price at the farmer's door. We were struck with this at Binghamton, the other day. The price of poultry has more than doubled. Butter is within two cents of the weekly average in New York. Venison used to be a common dish upon the tables of the quiet villagers of that once inland town; but now they cannot afford to pay the two shillings a pound that the city epicure will pay in New York, where it can be sent in the morning, and served up for supper the same day.

BLOOD HORSE, ALEXANDER.

THE cut below shows a *thorough-bred* horse, of good size and form, for breeding farm and road horses. The portrait is rather *leggy*, more so than the original, and in this respect, is objectionable for the purpose designed. We deem it of great importance to maintain the best standard of *blood horses*, for the purpose of correcting the inherent faults of a large proportion of our American horses. They possess wind and spirit, as well as density of bone and muscle, which are essential requisites in all working animals. Many of them, however, do not possess the requisite size and form, to breed the most useful and serviceable workers or roadsters, and some have a constitutional nervousness, or viciousness of temper, which totally disqualifies them for good breeding.

While we are decided advocates for the infusion of a large proportion of blood in all animals, we would by no means be indiscriminate in the use of it. Many of our horses are already bred sufficiently high in the blood, and a further addition would impair, rather than improve, their useful qualities; and many bloods, from possessing one or more of the above defects, are worse than useless for breeding. When all the characteristics of the best bloods are combined, as in Messenger, and some of his descendants, there can hardly be too much of it. A nice discrimination can always detect the precise length, to which breeders may be

BLOOD HORSE, ALEXANDER.—FIG. 91.

justified in going, to secure the fullest amount of benefit, with the least proportion of defect, from the use of the *thorough bred*.

A FLIGHT THROUGH MASSACHUSETTS.

Yankee Farming, Continued—The Contrast.—I will now take the residence of Mr. E. R. Mudge, at Swamscot Beach, in Lynn, Massachusetts, as a contrast to those described in my two former articles; because it is a good specimen of what can be done on a very rough spot, and because I like to show the public what an enlightened and enterprising man, imbued with the spirit of agricultural improvement, can accomplish by spending his money in a rational way. That the reader may not think me invidious, however, in my selections, I will here state that there are a great many improvements annually effected in all the New-England states, and not a few gentlemen there have done, and are still doing, as much, perhaps, as Mr. Mudge; but in my hasty flight, I could not take time to visit them; and as I only speak of things seen, I must defer notices of others, until, with the spring birds, I may return from the south and trim my wings again for another flight through my old native state.

Mr. Mudge is better known as proprietor of the Verandah Hotel, New Orleans, which is one of the best in America, than as a Yankee farmer, spending his winters there and summers here. His farm consists of 120 acres, and is mostly of that character which the Indian described as his farm—"all long and no wide, and run deviling up among the rocks;" just such land and rocks as are to be seen in New England, and nowhere else, with the old stone walls, and ancient apple trees, with here and there a little "meadow," on arable spots.

Mr. M. paid $4,000 for the place some four or

five years ago, and now, in consequence of the improvements, not alone of the soil, but because the improvements have added to the value of the neighborhood, the same land would sell for five times as much as he paid for it. One of his first acts was to build a residence, which is neat, substantial, convenient, roomy, and in every way comfortable, without having the appearance of a castle, or any unnecessary extravagance. And the "stone cottage" is all this, at least. It is built of rough granite, in diamond blocks, one story high, but from its size, 52 feet square, it affords ample lodging rooms up stairs. It is finished, and furnished richly, yet as plain as neatness could imagine. In front, lies a broad, smooth, grassy lawn, beautifully ornamented with a great variety of trees and shrubs, with ornamental cuts for flowers in the sod, the whole forming a lovely, shaded retreat, almost hidden amidst a cluster of native trees, which stands like an island in the grassy slope that reaches from the front door down to the road. South of the house, surrounded by a rustic fence, is an extensive flower garden, arranged in the neatest order; and in the rear, not too far distant for convenience, though well screened by shrubbery, stand the very neat and commodious stable, carriage house, and out-buildings. A little further on, towards the "farm house," the passer will notice a sweet little cot, quite an ornamental gem. This was built by Mr. M. for the home of a couple of servants, man and wife, which he brought from the south, and who are now serving him for wages, instead of for life.

Many of the trees seen around here have the appearance, both in size and vigor, of having stood in the same place since they first sprouted from the acorn, or the winged messenger of reproduction from the maple, as well as many other native American trees, that now adorn and beautify a spot, that, only five years ago, was as bare and unsightly as any other old rocky pasture in the state.

Moving Forest Trees.—This, Mr. Mudge had never seen done; but the Yankee character is sufficient for all emergencies. He first went to the woods, about five miles off, and selected his trees, some of them eight or ten inches through, and dug a trench around, leaving a good mass of roots and earth to the trunk. This was done in the fall. As soon as the earth was frozen, so as to hold together, each tree was ready to be moved. He then took a pair of timber wheels, the tongue of which was hitched behind a wagon; and when backed up to the tree that was to be moved, the tongue was loosened and turned up into the tree top, and firmly lashed; and the trunk of the tree was bound to the axle, taking care to protect against bruising. The tongue was next hauled down and fastened, and the roots elevated, by this easy process, clear of the ground. When the place was reached where the tree was required to flourish, the wheels were backed up to the hole, which was previously dug, the fastenings cast off, and the whole tree allowed to settle in the position it was required to grow.

Protecting and Keeping Roots Moist.—I was struck with the manner that this was done effectually, while it added much to the looks of the work. After the ground is well smoothed off and made firm, a coat of coarse hay, or straw, several inches thick, is spread over the surface, and some small poles laid on so as to radiate evenly from the trunk; then other poles are bent round to form a rim, like a wheel, and all fastened down by wooden hooks. This, besides being of great advantage to the tree, rather adds variety to its appearance, instead of marring it by a view of the naked earth at its base.

Other Improvements.—The front fence is a solid wall of granite, which I much prefer to iron, where stone is abundant, and needs to be got rid of, or appropriated in some other way. Mr. M. has expended some $16,000 in his house and grounds, but it is one of those common-sense improvements that will always command a return when required; and it is certainly a much more rational way for a gentleman to expend his money, in providing, as he has done for a lovely family, a lovely home, than it is to hoard it up, and spend a life of discomfort in an uncomfortable house, or mewed up in close quarters in some brick and mortar street.

I cannot close without adding a due meed of praise to Mr. Mudge, for another expenditure which he has made at Swampscot, for the benefit of the large settlement of fishermen there. With the assistance of a few other gentlemen, whom he roused to action, a beautiful little church has been erected, whither he and his excellent wife go every Sabbath, with their children, to attend a Sunday school; thus giving his personal influence, as well as the influence of wealth, to improve the condition of his fellow men. May his days be long and happy.

SOLON ROBINSON.

New York, Oct. 25th, 1849.

CLOVER IN GEORGIA.

MR. RICHARD PETERS, of Atalanta, informs us that he has some forty acres of red clover now growing upon his place, and a hundred more seeded, that bids fair to afford him as rich a return as some of the clover fields of New England. Mr. P. is reversing the common order of things in that country; for, instead of regarding grass as a nuisance upon a plantation, he treats cotton precisely in that way, exterminating it as he would a worthless weed. He thinks that clover is to be the salvation of Georgia; as cattle can be supported by it, and by them corn can be manured, wheat grown, and yet the soil not be exhausted.

Mr. P. has purchased another supply of improved stock, tools, and seeds, with which he is determined to show his neighbors that Georgia lands can be improved, as well as in the northern states. He has also employed a young man who has been bred a New-York farmer, to go out with him, to try and teach his laborers how to cultivate his land upon an improved system.

A PROFITABLE SOW.—Mr. Grant, who keeps the hotel upon the wharf at Poughkeepsie, informs us that he has a sow that dropped thirteen pigs last April, five of which he sold, at four weeks old, at $2 each. The others he kept until September and fed upon the slops of the house until they became very fat, and averaged 148½ lbs. a-piece, making 1,188 lbs, which brought five cents a pound, making the snug little sum of $59.40 for the pork, and a total of $69.40 for one litter of pigs within five months.

REARING AND MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.—No. 4.

Pairing.—With good management, peace, and plenty, just before they are full-grown, the combs of both the young cocks and pullets will be observed to become of a more brilliant red; the former will crow more lustily; and the pullets will grow animated, restless, and full of busy importance, as if a new idea had lately broke in upon their minds. By-and-by, they will commence prating and cackling, and in a few days, the delighted pullet will lay her first egg. And when, time after time, this first instalment is followed by similar deposits, she thinks herself, and is thought by her amateur owner, a perfect paragon. Such are the pleasures of productiveness.

In order to keep fowls with advantage, attention must be paid to the relative number of cocks and hens composing the flock. On this point, there is some difference of opinion. M. Parmentier considers that one cock is sufficient for twenty hens, which, in France, perhaps, may be the case, but not in the cold and variable climate of many parts of the United States. Indeed, it has been found by experience, that, if a cock be placed over a numerous flock of hens, the chickens produced are feeble, and the breed soon degenerates, or runs out. The old breeders of game fowls, allowed only three hens to one cock; and where renovation of a breed is required, this proportion, it is thought, should not be exceeded.

As a general rule, from eight to twelve hens may be assigned to one cock, but no more; nor, indeed, even so many, if the fowls are kept in a confined yard, where the depressing influence of captivity will be more or less experienced. In a cold or humid climate, perhaps, this number is the best; but in a warm, dry climate, or where the fowls are healthy and have a free range, a greater number may safely be allowed.

When there are two or more cocks of the same age, a little management will be required to prevent them from fighting, which it will be almost impossible to avoid; but one cock may be brought up under another, each, in turn, gaining the ascendency over the male portion of the successive broods. For instance, a stock of fowls, intended to be increased, may consist of twelve hens, with a single cock at the head. Out of the young chickens hatched, a certain number will be selected for keeping. Among these should be the most promising and beautiful of the young cocks. When this new comer is a twelvemonth old, his progenitor will have arrived at the age of two years. In like manner, the number may again be added to, till the stock is sufficiently numerous. When the old cock is past his fourth year, however, it will be advisable, generally speaking, to get rid of him; as he then becomes lazy, violent in temper, and excessively jealous. Should it be deemed necessary to introduce a new cock, a young bird should be selected, and introduced to the hens at the period of moulting, when his older rival will take but little notice of him, and ultimately become reconciled to him by the time that the laying season commences; and, during the interim, he will ingratiate himself with a certain number of the hens, which will appreciate his marked politeness, and acknowledge him as their brave defender.

Where numerous fowls are kept, it has generally been observed that each cock has his own female train, which follows him, and is always at his call; and that they are divided into coteries, or groups, and have each their favorite places of resort; but should a strange cock make a sudden appearance on the premises, he will have many a hard fight before he can establish himself, either in the character of a conqueror, or a defeated champion.

AMERICAN PROVISIONS IN ENGLAND.

Provisions have at length become so large a part of our exports to England, that we think the following article on the subject, from Messrs. Allen and Anderson, of London, worthy an insertion in our columns. We regret, however, to notice that American provisions are still so imperfectly put up. It is disgraceful to our farmers and packers that it is so; and unless they adopt the latest improved systems, they must expect to lose money in their business, instead of making it, as they may do. Their extreme negligence has at length become proverbial abroad, and created a great prejudice against American provisions. Europeans are much more refined in their tastes in such matters than the Americans, and the sooner we gratify their fastidiousness in this particular, the better it will be for us.

The growing importance of the trade in provisions from the United States, induces us to offer a few remarks on the business of the season now closing. That it has been an unprofitable one to almost all concerned, cannot be doubted. That it has, notwithstanding, taken root as an increasing branch of commerce, is proved by the import returns; and that the consumption of this country has been greatly stimulated by the immense supplies thrown in, is, we believe, beyond all question.

Commencing with bacon, the imports of American into London,

In 1847, were .	. .	14,161 cwts.
" 1848, "	. . .	70,823 "
" 1849, "	(9 months,)	140,096 "

a considerable portion of which was soft, oily, and inferior in quality; and to this circumstance, more than to the great quantity, the serious declension in prices, and consequent heavy losses to the shippers, are attributable.

The article best adapted to the London market. is singed sides about 56 to 64 lbs. each. Some of the early arrivals of these, last winter, came of a very fair quality, and the meat of a good, firm texture. The dealers, tempted by the prices being 12*s.* to 15*s.* per cwt. under the Irish, at once introduced them to their customers; nor did a decline of 8*s.* on the Irish abate the demand for American; and we have little doubt that, had the quality and firm texture continued to improve, the Irish must have gradually yielded, as to any weighty supply, to the cheaper production, from the United States.

But the subsequent arrivals were comparatively so carelessly put out of hand, so soft, oily, and inferior, and so mixed in sizes, that Irish sides were again preferred, even at advanced rates, while the American became, and continued, a dull dragging trade—many of the best dealers abandoning the article altogether.

At this juncture, Hambro' bacon began to attract notice. The shippers there paid every attention to the

quality, carefully selected the choicest and firmest meat, and did all in their power to carry out the suggestions of the dealers here. The result was, that Hambro' rose to within 4*s*. to 5*s*. of Irish; the quantity increased from 100 to nearly 500 bales a week, and at the present moment it sells as fast as it arrives, at 54*s*. to 56*s*.

It remains to be seen whether the defects above alluded to in the American, can be remedied the coming season; whether an article can profitably be sent from the states that will command a sale at 8*s*. to 10*s*. under the price of Irish, and maintain its ground on its own merits.

Ice-Cured Singed Sides, or shipments made during the summer heats, do not answer; the meat sustains, in all cases, an injury that lowers the price, and in some instances has done so to the extent of 50 per cent. Shipments of singed meat, by New Orleans, ought, for the same reason, either to be avoided altogether, or made only in the months of December and January.

We have referred more fully to the article of singed sides, because it is the leading one of the London trade, and we expect may be made most profitable to export from the states.

Scalded Sides, of similar cut, are saleable at about 4*s*. to 6*s*. under singed, and where the length of the transit might cause liability to heating, are to be preferred.

Boneless Long Middles, and Small Square Middles, either boneless or with the rib in, are the next best articles adapted to this market. Some of the first arrivals of these, last year, were very fine, and met a prompt sale at 40*s*. to 42*s*. up to 44*s*., but the subsequent immense shipments were of such mixed, and commonly of such soft, inferior quality, and also of such large sizes, that not only did the market for all kinds break down, but the character of American generally was injured, and even the best articles swamped by the quantity of inferior. Boneless long middles should weigh about 40 lbs. to 50 lbs. each, the smaller preferred. Short-square middles from 18 lbs. to 25 lbs. each. All bacon is best packed in well-seasoned boxes, to contain about 3 cwt.

Hams, this year, have come of superior cut and cure; but the bulk are still obnoxious to the serious objection of over saltness. This is a fault so fatal to a quick sale, that it ought studiously to be avoided; less than one half the salt would be sufficient, nor when packed for export need there be beyond a very slight sprinkling put into the cask. In the past season, heavy losses have accrued in consequence of the late period at which large quantities of hams arrived. There is always a falling off in the demand towards the end of July; it is therefore unsafe to venture on shipments after June. We had a brisk demand at 40*s*. to 46*s*. for the best sorts up to the 10th of July, whereas, since then, all kinds have been nearly unsaleable at 30*s*. Some smoked-dried small-sized hams, of excellent quality and handling, arrived last January, and met a ready sale at 64*s*. Dried hams should be from 10 lbs. to 14 lbs. each, in casks of 5 to 6 cwt. Hams in salt should be from 15 lbs. to 25 lbs. each. Long-cut are in all cases preferred.

Shoulders should be as mild as possible, the weightier the better; and if the whole neck end of the side be left on, they bring 2*s*. to 3*s*. more money.

Tierce Middles, Strips, and all Pickled Meats, for domestic use, have been in singularly bad demand throughout the past season, and still continue so. We are unable satisfactorily to account for this, unless it be from the abundance of, and low prices ruling for, other middles. The sizes best suited for sale here, are 10 to 15 middles per tierce of 336 lbs. Strips generally run too fat by at least half, and are in consequence now quite neglected.

Prime Mess Pork has been a losing article. Some few of the first arrivals of New York and Baltimore brands, came of prime quality and brought remunerative prices. But almost all the western brands have come particularly bad, defective in cure, wretched in color, and the meat soft and inferior. The pressure to sell them caused the market to give way, and the subsequent glut of similar inferior kinds, prevented all hopes of a rally, and operated most injuriously upon both the character and prices of American pork. The stock still on hand is very considerable. Fair good quality, though offered at 40*s*., and the inferior descriptions, though offered at 32*s*. to 34*s*. per barrel, find few buyers; whereas, had the article been of really prime quality, all would have cleared off at 50*s*. and upwards. The chief defect in almost all American prime mess pork, is in the color. Instead of being the bright, cherry-red, characteristic of skilfully-pickled meat, it is a dirty, dull, unsightly brown. That this is remediable, and arises in the manufacture, is proved by some few brands coming otherwise. But unless it be obviated, the preference will continue to be given to Irish and Hambro', (although inferior meat,) at much higher prices. A sale of 950 barrels of Hambro' prime mess was made last week at 65*s*. to a house who previously examined every parcel of American in the market, and declined all—a startling proof of the necessity of greater attention to color and quality.

Beef needs little remark. The great bulk of the large shipments, last year, came of excellent color and quality, and though prices lowered in consequence of the quantity arriving, yet the stock has been nearly all got through, and the character of the American beef confirmed as being superior to the Irish. The absence of the usual government contract, this year, (owing to a sufficiency in store,) will cause the Irish shippers to compete for a share of the trade. But at about present rates we expect a large demand for the best kinds of American.

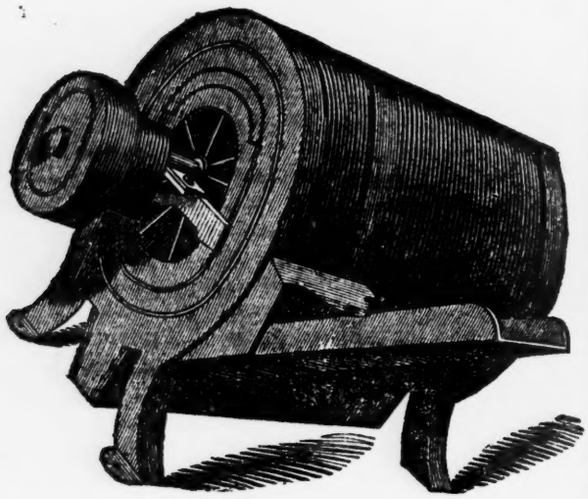
Pigs' Tongues, which heretofore were liable to a duty of 7*s*. per cwt., have, upon our representation to the Lords of the Treasury, been allowed to pass duty free.

Lard has been in considerable less consumption the last eight months, arising chiefly from the serious reduction in the prices of butter and tallow; both these articles continue low, and disappoint the sanguine expectations of many as to a smart advance in lard. The experience of the past season proves that lard in white kegs, refined in the states, does not answer. The English refiners turn out a neater and firmer article, having the advantage of a delivery at once to the dealers, without the liability of heating and injury on the passage. These kegs

are at present in active demand at 42*s*., while American are very unsaleable at 34*s*. to 36*s*.; we therefore recommend shippers not to refine their lard, nor put it up in expensive packages, but to send it forward in barrels, or brown-hooped kegs, carefully assorting the qualities, and keeping the leaf lard separate. We sold fine leaf lard in barrels, last week, at 40*s*., and fair quality at 38*s*., either of which prices must leave better results than if first refined and put into small, expensive packages; the same remarks are in a great measure applicable to bladdered, unless very neatly put up, and most carefully packed, it is extremely liable to breakage in the transit, and is also a difficult sale here, except the quality be very superior. The demand for bladdered is in fact giving way to the increased inquiry for the English refined in kegs, which are now turned out of hand so improved in quality, and so neat in package, that they are taken by families in preference to bladders. Seventy tons of American bladdered lard were bought, three weeks since, at 37*s*., for the sole purpose of re-melting, and about twenty tons of inferior at 32*s*. for chandlers' use.

Cheese is likely to rule low the coming season. The imports last year were so heavy, that it was at one time doubtful whether the whole would be got through, but on dropping the price to 36*s*. for fair average quality, the consumption took all off. The make of English is this year very large, and the the prices fully 7*s*. to 10*s*. under those of last year. American cannot therefore compete except at low rates. We look for a range of prices from 34*s*. to 40*s*. for the general run, at which the consumption, we expect, would be equal to any reasonable supply.

PILKINTON'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT MACHINE.



SMUT MACHINE.—FIG. 92.

THE inventor of this machine was awarded a premium of a gold medal, by the American Institute of New York. For particulars concerning its use see the advertisement of Messrs. A. B. Allen & Co., on page 383, of the current volume.

ANALYSIS OF NEW-JERSEY MARL.

THE sample of marl, left with me for analysis, from the pit of Mr. John C. Taylor, c Atlantic township, Monmouth county, New Jersey is composed of green, pulverulent masses, with dark granules scattered throughout. Upon wasning a portion of the marl with water, it separatec into two distinct masses, one a layer of fine, green-tinted, very light earth, and the other a layer of darker granules, which appeared quite black while moist, and were of a greater specific gravity than the greenish earth. The proportions, in 100 parts of each, yielded, by washing, were, of

Black granular matter,	70
Fine, green clay,	30
	100

This marl, on analysis, yielded the following constituents, in 100 parts:—

Black granules, insoluble in acid,	60.25
Alumina,	4.86
Carbonate of lime,	19.70
Magnesia,	29
Potash,	3.84
Chloride sodium, (common salt,)	1.12
Sulphate of lime,	44
Nitrate of potash,	a trace.
Phosphoric acid,	24
Organic matter,	1.71
Water,	6.80
Loss,	0.75
	100.00

The above analysis may be viewed in this way:

Matters soluble in water,	14.90
do. do. weak acid,	24.85
do. not soluble in either the above,	60.25
	100.00

In examining the vegetable matter accurately, upon a first trial, I thought I could detect it giving off a faint trace of ammonia, but upon a repetition of the experiment, I could not obtain any. The green color is altogether confined to the fine, marly, clay interspersed between the black grains, and appears to be partly due to decomposing vegetable matter acting on iron salts in the clay, tending to keep them continually in the state of proto-salts. This green color is driven off by long burning in a crucible, and the igniting mass gives off sulphurous odors, arising from the vegetable matter acting on the sulphates in the marl.

The iron is derived from the blackish granules. The examination of this portion of the marl occupied a considerable time. At first, I was inclined to look upon them as fragments of hornblende detritus, but their constantly rounded and uncrystalline appearance forbids the conclusion. On examining them under a very powerful microscope, I satisfied myself fully that they are fossil microscopic shells of the brachiopodeus mollusca of the secondary period of the chalk formation. In figure, they resembled the forms of catillus, plagiostoma, ostrea, and terecratula. I picked out some specimens of pecten, and fragments of the Belemnites mucronatus scattered through the mass. To dis-

tinguish their forms clearly, I had to digest them successively in sulphuric and nitric acids, by which all extraneous matters were dissolved out between the shells as well as the lime of the little shells themselves. This lime is included in the analysis return, and did not amount to more than 3½ per cent. This is so much less than might be expected from molluscous shells, and the quantity of phosphoric acid in the whole marl being much less than even fossils should yield, that I am led to believe their ingredients, (lime and phosphoric acid,) have been dissolved out by the slow chemical action of time, and their place taken up by oxide of iron and silica, which has filtered into and fossilized the shells, and given them the dark color which they present on examination. After digestion in nitric acid, those grains lose their black color and are of a liver-brown tint, owing, (as I believe,) to the iron being converted into the red or peroxide by nitric acid. Small, however, chemically speaking, as the phosphoric acid is in amount, it is yet sufficiently abundant to give it a considerable agricultural value. This value is heightened by the amount of carbonate of lime, and above all by the large percentage of potash.

THOMAS ANTISELL, M. D.
Chemist to American Agricultural Association.
Laboratory of the A. A. A., 140 }
Grand St., New York, Oct. 31st, 1849. }

EXPERIMENTS OF AGRICULTURISTS.

WHEN we consider the number of intelligent citizens who are engaged to a greater or less extent in the cultivation of their grounds, we are not a little surprised, that we have no greater recorded variety of useful experiments from them, for the benefit of their brother farmers. Whatever may have been proved by one, would thus become the common property of the whole reading public, and available for all. These experiments need not be conducted on an extensive scale, nor embrace an important article of production, but may relate to anything connected with the subject of agriculture.

How easily might an experiment be made with the different kinds of manures, as top-dressings upon a lawn, where the result would be obvious to every visitor. It might be staked into various patches, each of which might receive an application either of lime, gypsum, marl, ashes, guano, bone dust, compost, or other manures. The cost of these, the quantity, and the effect for one or more years, of each separately, and two or more combined, or successively applied, could be accurately ascertained, as well as the product of grass, the kind and quality of which should be noted. Separate parts of a field might also be laid down to different kinds of forage, as the various species of clover, grasses, rye, oats, corn, spurry, lucern, tares, peas, &c.; and the comparative value of each, for feeding to different stock, at all seasons, early and late, might be ascertained. The proper rotation of these, and their order of succession, in various latitudes and soils, and with the different manures, would all form valuable additions to our agricultural knowledge. Similar information as to other crops, as of grain, roots, &c., would be equally beneficial to the community, which might be obtained with considerable accuracy, and with out much trouble, by an intelligent observing mind.

It is true, there is but a small proportion of persons engaged in agriculture, who have that quick, discriminating and accurate perception, neither do they possess that habitual ardor and watchfulness, nor do they adopt that careful observation and record of facts, which would entitle their conclusions to an unqualified acceptance. Yet there are some possessing these qualities in an eminent degree, who do not devote to the general weal, what they are so well capable of affording; and we have many more, who, with proper application, might be readily self-trained to this important habit. It is not to be expected that any one mind will be capable of accomplishing very great results; but each can contribute something to the object, and if all are thus attentive to it, the aggregate of benefit that will accrue, will, after a series of years, add vastly to our stores of agricultural information.

COCHIN-CHINA FOWLS.

I HAVE four pullets and one cock of Cochin-China breed, raised from a pair direct from Shanghae. They are nicely formed, very hardy, and full large enough, with feathered legs; but the feathers of the neck are not reversed on the back of the neck as is described in Richardson's little treatise on the domestic fowl. I would like to know whether this is a peculiarity of the breed or not. The cocks weigh, undressed, from 10 to 12 pounds.

JAMES C. TAYLOR.
Atlantic, Monmouth Co., N. J., }
October 6th, 1849. }

NEW WHIFFLETREE.—We observed, at the recent State Fair, at Syracuse, a newly-invented whiffletree, which may be used either with a single or double team, and is so constructed that one can throw off the tugs or traces, and detach the team from the vehicle at any speed, by simply pressing a spring placed in the bottom of the wagon, just in advance of the feet. The construction is perfectly simple, not liable to get out of repair, costs but little, and is susceptible of universal application. The operation of detaching the horse when under a full gallop, was repeatedly tried on the ground, and always with success. When a double team is used, an additional contrivance in connecting the *holdbacks* at the poles, prevents any obstacle to their escape. The inventor's name, who is a resident of Syracuse, has escaped us. We hope to hear of its successful introduction.

GUANO.—Does guano afford a permanent improvement to the soil, or does it act on the first crop, and then leave the land as poor, or poorer, than it was before? This is a question so often asked, we will once more answer, that this is like all other *stimulants*, whether applied to man or the soil, unless furnished with some other food, the effect will not be permanent. But give the land a small coat of marl, manure, or green crops, for the guano to work upon, and then it will be found that the effect will be not only beneficial to the first crop, but several succeeding ones. None but the genuine Peruvian guano can be depended upon. "Manufactured guano," in many cases, is nearly worthless.

Ladies' Department.

CHAMBER BIRDS.—No. 2.

Canaries—Breeding.—As remarked in our last number, the original color of the Canary bird is grey, which merges unto green beneath, almost resembling the colors of the linnet; but by means of domestication, climate, and intermixture with other birds, as the *citril* and *serin*, of Italy, and with the *Siskin* and *linnet*, of Germany, they have become so multifarious, that they are to be met with of almost every color and hue. Furthermore, in Europe, there are societies for promoting the breeds, and premiums are awarded to competitors who come nearest to the model of perfection given out for competition. The hybrids, most in favor, may be described as follows:—

1. The cross between the Canary and goldfinch. The colors of this variety consist of a very beautiful intermixture of those of both parents. One which has been highly prized, was marked in the middle of the crest with ashy grey; the rest of the head, and the upper part of the neck, was of a silvery white, with a bright orange-red ring round the base of the beak, and another ring of snowy whiteness round the neck; the back was greyish-brown, striped with black; the rump, white; the under part of the body, snow white; the vent, the wings, and the first pinion feathers, were also white; the rest, as well as the coverts, black, edged with yellow, and with a golden-yellow spot in the centre of the wings; the tail was white, with a black lateral spot; the beak and feet, white, the former with a black tip. The mother of this fine bird was white, with a greenish crest. In general, the handsomest varieties are produced when yellow or white Canaries are pared with goldfinches.

2. The cross between the Canary and the Siskin. This is perfectly like the female Siskin, if the male bird is a green Canary, but if the latter be white or yellow, it becomes rather brighter, and always retains the color and figure of the Siskin.

3. The cross between the Canary and the serin is distinguished only by its smaller size, and by its short, thick, beak, from the common grey or green Canary, unless produced by a white or yellow hen.

4. The cross between the Canary and the linnet. When the offspring of a grey Canary, its only difference is a slightly longer tail; but it is variegated or speckled when the Canary is yellow or white.

In order to obtain birds of a brilliant plumage, it is requisite to pair together such as are of similar markings, and the colors of which are regular and distinct. This is best effected in separate breeding cages. Variegated and checkered ones are often produced in aviaries where the birds pair together indiscriminately. Those of a greenish and brownish color paired with bright yellow ones, often produce beautiful dusky-white, or other favorite colors. A requisite precaution to be observed is, that a tufted and a smooth-headed bird should be paired; for, if two crested ones be placed together, a part of the head of their progeny will be bald, or otherwise deformed.

Some males are always dejected, sing but little, are indifferent to their mates, and consequently unfitted for breeding; others are too choleric, incessantly snap at, and chase about the females, and indeed, often kill them and their young; others, again, are too ardent, persecute the female while she is sitting, tear the nest, throw out the eggs, or continually excite her to pair, until she quits her eggs or neglects her young; others, in breeding time, sing so incessantly, and so powerfully, that they rupture the small vessels of the lungs, and suddenly drop dead in the midst of their song.

The females have also their defects. Some merely lay, and immediately quit their eggs as soon as laid; others feed their young badly, bite them, or pluck out their feathers; others lay with much exertion and labor, and when they should hatch become sickly, or lay again after a long interval.

The month of March is the best time to place the birds in the breeding cage. Of these, there are two kinds, either a large one, made of wire, in which it is better to place a male, and one female, than one male and two females together; or the range of an entire room. Both breeding places must be exposed to the warmth and light of the sun, and be hung about with rests made of turned wood, or little wicker baskets, two for each pair.

CANARY BREEDING CAGE.—FIG. 93.

About the cage or room, there should be placed some flax, soft hay, wool, hog's bristles, cow's hair, moss, pieces of thread, cut about a finger's length, paper, shavings, or other dry materials for building the nest, which usually occupies three days. When a room is allotted to the purpose, it ought to contain shrubs for the birds to perch or build upon, with a plenty of fresh water to drink and bathe in, that being indispensable for all birds. The light should be admitted into the east or south-east, for the benefit of the morning sun, and the windows should have wire cloth over them, that the birds may enjoy the fresh air. The floor of the apartment should be strewed with white gravel or sand, on which should be thrown groundsel or chickweed; but when breeding, they should have nothing except hard-chopped eggs, dry bread, cake without salt, and once in two or three days a few poppy seeds.

Those birds which are to be paired for the first time, should be placed together in a small cage for a week or ten days, to be wonted to each other. If two females are to be paired with one male, they must previously be accustomed to each other's society, by being also kept together in a small cage; and the breeding cage should have two compartments, separated by a board, in which a sliding door has been made. In one compartment, a lively male may be enclosed with a female. When she has laid eggs, the sliding door may be moved and the male admitted to the other female; and when they have both laid, this door may be kept open. The male will visit both females alternately, when they will not trouble themselves about each other; otherwise, without this precaution, jealousy would incite them to destroy each other's nests and throw out the eggs. In a room, or aviary, a male has sometimes two and even three females placed with him; with one of these, he will more especially pair. But when this favorite is about to sit, the others will receive a share of his attentions, and from the latter usually the greatest number and the best birds are reared.

The female, as with the majority of birds, is usually the architect, the male only selecting the place and procuring materials, the coarser of which is used for the external structure, and the finer for lining the inside of the nest. The females will sometimes show indications of their instinct by building nests after their own fashion, generally being irregular in figure, and not nicely finished, at least externally. It is in the nest itself, where the pairing takes place, the female attracting the male by a continuous piping note, repeated more quickly the nearer she is to laying. An interval of seven or eight days elapses between the first pairing and laying the first egg. Every day afterwards, nearly at the same hour, an egg is laid, the number varying from two to six.

When the birds are good breeders, it is needless to attempt to assist nature by artificial means; and it is best to leave the birds entirely to themselves. In other cases, it is customary to remove the first egg, and replace it by an ivory one, placing it in a box filled with clean, dry sand, and so taking away all the eggs till the last one is laid; all are then returned to the nest to be hatched. They often lay three or four times a-year, from March to September, and some are so assiduous in pairing, that even moulting does not interrupt them. The eggs are of a sea-green color, marked on one end with reddish-brown or violet spots or stripes. The period of incubation lasts thirteen days.

If, from the sickliness of the male, or of the female, any of the eggs are unimpregnated, they must be taken out of the nest when the hen has sat for a week or ten days, held lightly between the fingers in the sunshine, or in a bright light; the fecundated ones will then appear filled with veins, while the bad ones will be quite clear, or already addled, the latter of which must be thrown away. The male rarely relieves the female in hatching, nor does she very willingly permit it. Immediately after feeding, she returns to the eggs, and should the male perchance be on the nest at the time, if he should not directly quit, he would speedily be compelled to do so by pecks and blows. The young are occasionally killed in the egg, in consequence of loud and near noises, such as heavy thunder, the firing of fire-arms, violently slamming the door, or any other very loud knocking.—*Americanized from the German.*

A NEW PREMIUM FOR HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS.

We notice that the Agricultural Society of Keene, N. H., have awarded a premium to a Mrs. Livermore, a clergyman's lady, for the best home-made bread. We like this idea well, and hope to see it acted upon by other societies. Let the staff of life be taken in hand, and let the premiums offered be appropriate and worthy the object of having a good loaf of bread.

The truth is, the premium lists of our agricultural societies do need revising, altering, and amending, exceedingly. We shall take an early opportunity to offer a few hints upon this matter. Among the rest we shall certainly remember good bread. For we maintain that good bread is intimately related to good morals, as well as happiness, and certainly to good health. Ladies, if you would "keep all quiet at home" and keep your husbands there, keep them well supplied with good bread, and let it be the handiwork of your own hands, sweetened with smiles, and lightened with love; and my word for it, your household shall not only be blessed, but it shall bless you.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS.

There are few fires that might not have been prevented by the exercise of prudence, and a vast number which have been caused by negligence, arising from sheer laziness. The practice of reading in bed, for instance, is a common cause of fires, which cannot be too highly censured. If the following precautions are strictly observed, accidents by fire will rarely occur, either in country or town:—

1. Avoid leaving your light burning at the side of your bed, but place it on a table, stand, or the floor, at a proper distance from any inflammable substance.

2. Never set aside a bucket, cask, nor box containing hot ashes, or cinders, either in a closet or a cellar.

3. Never suffer a piece of lighted paper, cigar, nor other ignited substance to remain on the floor without immediately extinguishing it by treading on it, or otherwise.

4. Never enter a barn or stable, nor other room containing inflammable substances, with a naked light. A close lantern should always be used.

5. Never blow out gas lights, but always extinguish them by turning off the supply. Should the smell of gas be strong, immediately close the cock at the meter, and avoid carrying a light into the apartment where the escape has taken place, before the gas has been removed by ventilation.

6. Have your chimneys kept clean by frequent sweeping.

Washing Made Easy.—Make a suds as usual, then add about a tea-spoonful of spirits of turpentine to each bucket of water, stir it up, put in the clothes, and let them soak an hour and a half, and then boil them as usual. Unless very dirty, they will need no rubbing, the turpentine having the effect to loosen the dirt. "One wife" says it is invaluable.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

We are in receipt of our foreign journals to 3d of November.

Markets.—*Cotton* has fallen ⅛*d* per lb.; transactions the past week quite limited. *Flour, Corn, Beef, and Pork* in steady demand. *Cheese* scarce at an advance. *Tobacco*, very large sales with an upward tendency. *Wool*, firmer with active sales.

Money abundant at 2½ to 3 per cent.

Destruction of Weeds.—Mr. George W. Fowler, of Prince Hall, Dartmore, England, since the 24th of May last, has destroyed 115,989 docks and thistles, and not less than 500,000 other weeds.

Charring Timber.—The best method of charring the surface of wood, is to wet it with the most highly concentrated oil of vitriol. By this means, you carbonize not only the outer surface, but the surface of all the cracks and holes.—*London Chemical Times.*

Gas Tar, or Asphalte Floor.—Dig sifted gravel such as is used for topping walks, and use coal-gas tar; level the ground perfectly, mix gravel and tar, two quarts of the latter to each bushel of the former, till every particle of gravel is saturated with tar. This is best done on a boarded or stone floor; spread evenly, about one inch thick; roll till hard with a heavy garden roller. When dry, add from two to five inches more, according to the purpose for which the floor is required. Roll as soon as laid, and frequently, until it is quite solid.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Mortality of Cattle in England.—It is estimated that the annual loss of cattle in England, from disease and various causes is five per cent. on the total amount. This is confirmed by the calculations of the British "Farmers' and Graziers' Mutual Cattle Insurance Association."

A Cheap Filter for Water.—A very simple means exists, by which any poor family may *filter* all the water required, viz:—by using a large pan or tub as the tank, and filtering the water, (by ascension,) through a sponge stuffed into the hole in the bottom of flower-pots, using two pots, the lower one being half filled with charcoal, and loosely covered with thin flannel, the upper one placed in it so as to sink the flannel with it, and then secured by a string; nothing can be more simple nor more easily cleansed.—*The Builder.*

Importation of Danish Cattle into England.—The steamship Neptune, arrived from Bremen, has brought 171 oxen and cows, in addition to a general cargo of provisions; the steamship Wilberforce, from Tonningen 201 oxen and cows, forming the entire cargo; the Free Trade, from Tonningen, 161 oxen and cows, and 43 sheep; the Eider, from Tonningen, 175 oxen and cows, 25 sheep, and 20 lambs; and the large steamship Trident, arrived from Tonningen, has brought 284 head of horned cattle, comprised the entire cargo, consigned to order; the whole, with the exception of one arrived from Bremen, being the produce of Denmark.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

Security of Corn in Harvesting.—There are two modes of practice in harvesting wheat. Formerly it was deemed of the utmost consequence that the corn should remain uncut till it became dead ripe, and every ear of wheat had assumed the bend or curve, which was styled the "swan neck." After a time—and considerably within the present century—it was discovered, that if wheat were cut or reaped while it retained some moisture in the grain, and even in the straw, the quantity and quality of the flour would be increased and improved, while the bran would be lessened. In proof of the fact, if two perfect grains of wheat, *one* left untouched till quite ripe, the other left to ripen a-field in the sheaf, after having been reaped in a certain state of *im*maturity, be cut across the middle with a very sharp knife, the coating integument of the *former* will be hard and horny, showing a reduced bulk of soft white flour, while that of the *latter* will be comparatively soft and tender, the bran thin, and simply membranaceous, and full of delicate flour. To the baker and public consumer, these latter conditions are of great consequence, hence the philanthropic grower has sanctioned the practice of early cutting, and strongly advocated it in the best agricultural publications.—*Farmer's Herald.*

A New Feed for Sheep.—Distillers' Grain, or "daff," which cattle feeders have hitherto found so far from realizing their expectations in laying on fat, has, of late, been used, we understand, by Mr. Finnie of Swanston, in feeding sheep with singular success. So satisfied is Mr. Finnie of the advantage of the application of distillers' grain, both in respect of economy and improvement, that he is fully determined to feed his sheep stock in this way throughout the ensuing winter. Those whose farms are in the neighborhood of distilleries might, for their own satisfaction, test the desirableness of this mode of feeding on a small scale, and should they come to the same result, we shall have pleasure in receiving a communication from them on the subject.—*Farmers' Herald.*

Mr. Tombelle Lomba's Plan of Saving Potatoes.—On the 16th of August, four days after the disease had first showed itself in the field, a correspondent to the London Agricultural Gazette had the tops cut off and the ridges earthed up on a fair spot of ground, measuring about four land yards, the potatoes being just off the bloom. The crop has just been dug, and the produce of the spot treated according to Mr. T. L.'s plan has been carefully weighed against two equal spots, one just above, and the other just below it. Here is the result:—

	Market Potatoes.	Seed Potatoes.	Small.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1, Above,	413	67	46
2, Cut down.	425	84	58
3, Below,	464	85	67

The tubers were alike sound, so this proves nothing in that respect, but it is satisfactory, (No. 2 being the Tombelles), as showing that growth certainly does go on in the tuber after the haulm is removed.

Soot as a Manure for Potatoes.—We saw a few days ago, a few miles from this city, one of the finest fields of potatoes that we have met with since the rot appeared some years since, and we are told by the intelligent occupier of the farm that the manure used was soot, and that he has tried it both with early and late potatoes with great success, the crop being large and very healthy. From another field, which had been manured with soot, one root alone produced 87 potatoes, and the most of them good sized and perfectly sound, as all the rest of the crop were, some being 40, others 50 to each root.—*Gloucester Chron.*

Wheat Ear with an Oat in it.—A quick-sighted correspondent to the editor of the London Gardeners' Chronicle lately sent an ear of wheat with an oat flower growing out of it. On pulling the ear to pieces, chaff after chaff, the wheat came away and the origin of the oat was laid bare; but its stalk had turned round the central axis of the ear; more chaff was pulled away, another turn was discovered. At last, after destroying the chaff both above and below, off dropped the oat. Its stalk had twisted itself round the ear of wheat when both were very young; they had grown up together linked in strict embrace; the chaff of the wheat had completely hidden the stalk of the oat, which at last, by some accident or violence, was snapped from its parent, and left clinging to its supporter, all trace of its origin being hidden. Have not such accidents as this led to the positive assertions that one kind of grain will change into another? Certainly: and this is one way in which wheat turns to chess.

Editors' Table.

American Pomological Congress.—It should have been stated in our November number that the American Institute very liberally fitted up the room at Castle Garden in which the American Pomological Congress held their late meetings, at an expense of some $75, and tendered the use thereof to said Congress, free of charge.

A Gratifying Premium.—Among the list of premiums awarded by the Fairfield, (Connecticut,) county Agricultural Society, held at Bridgeport on the 10th and 11th October, we find the following:—

"To A. B. Allen & Co., of New York, greatest and best assortment of Agricultural, Horticultural, and Garden Tools, including plows, cultivators, corn-sheller, straw cutter, garden engine, garden tool chest, patent folding ladder, Agricultural Books, &c., $25 and a Diploma."

We are much obliged to the Fairfield-County Society for its appreciation of the merits of our implements; but as we did not exhibit them for the purpose of gaining money, we hereby tender the twenty-five dollars awarded us, to the society, with the request that it will distribute the same among its own citizens in premiums next year. It is quite gratification enough for us to have the honor of receiving a premium, without taking the money for it.

The British Review and Blackwood's Magazine.—For notice and terms of these able and excellent periodicals, see advertisement.

Michigan State Agricultural Society.—The first exhibition of this society was held at Detroit, in the last week of September, and proved highly successful. Over twenty thousand persons were present, and the receipts were rising $3,000. This is highly satisfactory for a *first* exhibition in so new a state, and shows that the spirit of agricultural improvement is abroad.

Experiments in Applying Guano to Potatoes.—The Maryland Farmers, the past year, have tried various experiments in planting potatoes with guano, and find that when it is put on *top* of the hill or drill, and slightly covered with earth, the yield is much greater than when placed at the *bottom* of the hill.

Mortality Among Calves, to an alarming extent prevails on Black River, in Louisiana, that cannot be accounted for. So says the Concordia Intelligencer. The animals are smitten, as with a plague, and sink down in an instant. No remedy as yet has been discovered.

Potato Rot.—We learn that the rot has shown itself in the vicinity of Newburgh, New York, to considerable extent. It is the "wet rot" and attacks the potatoes after they have been some time dug.

Whiskey Trade of Cincinnati.—The whiskey trade of Cincinnati is enormous. During the commercial year of 1847-8, there were 170,436 barrels exported. During the year of 1848-9, the imports were 186,509—exports 136,941 barrels.—*Exchange.*

Ladies in the Ascendent.—At the Bourbon, Kentucky, Agricultural Fair, held last month, Mrs. Chapman Coleman, daughter of Governor Crittenden, received the premium a $100 silver cup, for the best silk quilt, made with her own hands.

Good Crops.—At the Sullivan County Agricultural Society's Meeting, the President reported that Mr. Wm. H. Cawford raised 100 bushels, 1 peck, 1 quart, and 1 pint of shelled corn per acre. Mr. J. P. Jones raised over 195 bushels of ears per acre, at a net profit of $40.12; others from 80 to 90 bushels of shelled corn. Mr. Joseph Lounsbury grew 41 bushels and 7 quarts rye to the acre; others 31 to 41 bushels. Mr. Charles Smith raised 56½ bushels of oats per acre, weighing 35 lbs. per bushel. Mr. Jonathan Hoyt raised over 50 bushels buckwheat per acre, at a net profit of $18.20. Mr. S. Wheeler raised at the rate of 354 bushels of potatoes per acre. Turnip and other crops were equally good. This shows that not only large but profitable crops can be raised, whenever the farmers please to set about it in right good earnest.

Signs of Rain.—The air, when dry, I believe, refracts more red, or heat-making rays; and as dry air is not perfectly transparent, they are again reflected in the horizon. I have generally observed a coppery or yellow sunset to foretell rain, but as an indication of wet weather approaching, nothing is more certain than a halo round the moon, which is produced by the precipitated water; and the larger the circle, the nearer the clouds, and consequently the more ready to fall.—*S. H. Davy.*

Peaches from Plum Trees.—Mr. W. D. Beach, of Livingston, New York has raised some delicious specimens of peaches, taken from a grafted wild horse plum tree, which is perfectly hardy. One peach is ten inches in circumference. This is the second year that the graft has produced peaches.—*Exchange.*

How to Stop Gullies.—Begin at one side of the gully, at a distance to which the water cannot rise, and drive down a short stake. Carry a row of stakes, thus driven in across the gully to an equal distance on the other side. Let the stakes be near enough to each other to admit of wattling. Then wattle them with brush. Pine brush is the best, because it more completely intercepts the sand. The water will pass through the brush, but the mould will be detained, and your land saved. Several of these rows should be run across the gullies, at proper distances from top to bottom.—*South Carolinian.*

Delaware Mutton.—The Baltimore Patriot says:—"The splendid sheep exhibited at the late Agricultural Fair, by Mr. C. B. Reybold, of Delaware, was yesterday served up to the guests of the Eutaw House. The sheep weighed 274 lbs. "on the foot," and when killed and dressed, 178½ lbs. It received the premium for the best mutton at the fair. Mr. Jackson, the proprietor of the Eutaw, purchased it for 20 cents a pound, and it was yesterday cooked, dressed, and eaten, and was by every one of the hundreds who partook of it pronounced most excellent mutton. Never had a sheep more encomiums bestowed upon him, and were it to be presumed to be curious of such things, it would rejoice now in knowing, that it was more honored in its death than any of its tribe ever was before."

California Farming.—We have hitherto heard only of *gold* from California—from the following, we judge we shall speedily hear of farming in that far off region—"A few miles below this place, there is a man by the name of Swartz, who has a farm on the river, 18 miles by 3. He came here in 1841, and obtained this farm as a gift from the Mexican government. I saw about 16 acres of it, covered with potatoes, cabbages, beans, corn, &c., the worth of which, he tells me, is twenty thousand dollars, and that he can sell his produce faster than he can raise it, at the following prices, viz.:—potatoes $1 per lb; water melons $2 each; corn, 8 ears for $1; cucumbers, 6 for $1." If one fourth of the persons who have gone to California to dig gold had gone to digging the soil and raising food, they would have made probably four times the amount of net profits they will now realize. They will be wiser in time; and we shall probably hear, another season, of large quantities of fertile land brought into successful and profitable cultivation.

Enclose new flannel in a bag; put it into a boiler with cold water; heat and boil it. It will never shrink any more after this operation, and should then be made up into garments.—*Maine Farmer.*

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

PRICES CURRENT IN NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1849.

ASHES, Pots,	per 100 lbs.	$7 00	to	$7 12
Pearls,	do.	6 31	"	6 38
BALE ROPE,	lb.	9	"	11
BARK, Quercitron,	ton,	40 00	"	41 00
BEANS, White,	bush.	75	"	1 25
BEESWAX, Am. Yellow,	lb.	19	"	22
BOLT ROPE,	do.	10	"	12
BONES, ground,	bush.	40	"	55
BRISTLES, American,	lb.	25	"	65
BUTTER, Table,	do.	15	"	25
Shipping,	do.	9	"	15
CANDLES, Mould, Tallow,	do.	10	"	13
Sperm,	do.	25	"	40
Stearic,	do.	20	"	25
CHEESE,	do.	5	"	10
COAL, Anthracite,	2,000 lbs.	5 00	"	6 00
CORDAGE, American,	lb.	11	"	13
COTTON,	do.	9	"	13
COTTON BAGGING, Amer. hemp,	yard,	15	"	16
FEATHERS,	lb.	30	"	40
FLAX, American,	do.	8	"	9
FLOUR, Northern, Southern and West'rn	bbl.	4 25	"	5 38
Fancy,	do.	5 50	"	6 50
Richmond City Mills,	do.	6 50	"	6 75
Buckwheat,	do.	—	"	—
Rye,	do.	2 81	"	3 00
GRAIN—Wheat, Western,	bush.	1 05	"	1 30
Red and Mixed	do.	80	"	1 15
Rye,	do.	61	"	62
Corn, Northern,	do.	64	"	66
Southern,	do.	60	"	65
Barley,	do.	54	"	60
Oats,	do.	34	"	42
GUANO, Peruvian,	2,000 lbs.	45 00	"	50 00
" Patagonian	do	30 00	"	35 00
HAY, in bales,	do	40	"	50
HEMP, Russia, clean,	ton.	190 00	"	195 00
American, water-rotted,	do.	160 00	"	220 00
American, dew-rotted,	do.	140 00	"	175 00
HIDES, Dry Southern,	do.	8	"	9
HOPS,	lb.	6	"	15
HORNS,	100.	2 00	"	10 00
LEAD, pig,	do.	4 25	"	4 30
Pipes for Pumps, &c	lb.	5	"	7
MEAL, Corn,	bbl.	3 06	"	3 38
Corn,	hhd.	15 50	"	16 00
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gal.	22	"	28
MUSTARD, American,	lb.	16	"	31
NAVAL STORES—Tar,	bbl.	1 75	"	1 88
Pitch,	do	1 25	"	1 75
Rosin,	do.	95	"	1 10
Turpentine,	do.	2 50	"	2 75
Spirits Turpentine, Southern,	gal.	32	"	35
OIL, Linseed, American,	do.	70	"	75
Castor,	do.	1 50	"	1 70
Lard,	do.	60	"	70
OIL CAKE,	100 lbs.	1 25	"	1 50
PEAS, Field,	bush.	75	"	1 25
Black-eyed,	2 do	1 50	"	1 75
PLASTER OF PARIS,	ton.	2 00	"	2 75
Ground, in bbls.,	of 300 lbs.	1 12	"	1 25
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess,	bbl.	9 00	"	12 00
Prime,	do.	6 00	"	9 00
Smoked	lb.	6	"	12
Rounds, in pickle,	do.	4	"	6
Pork, Mess,	bbl.	10 00	"	13 00
Prime,	do.	6 50	"	10 50
Lard,	lb.	6	"	7
Bacon sides, Smoked,	do.	3	"	4½
In pickle,	do.	3	"	4
Hams, Smoked,	do.	5	"	9
Pickled,	do.	4	"	7
Shoulders, Smoked,	do.	4	"	6
Pickled,	do.	3	"	4
RICE,	100 lbs.	2 25	"	3 62
SALT,	sack,	90	"	1 43
Common,	bush.	20	"	35
SEEDS—Clover,	lb.	6	"	7½
Timothy,	bush.	2 00	"	3 50
Flax, clean	do.	1 40	"	1 50
rough,	do.	1 30	"	1 40
SODA, Ash, cont'g 80 per cent. soda,	lb.	3	"	—
Sulphate Soda, ground,	do.	1	"	—
SUGAR, New Orleans,	do.	4	"	6
SUMAC, American,	ton,	35 00	"	37 00
TALLOW,	lb.	7	"	8
TOBACCO,	do.	3	"	9
WHISKEY, American,	gal.	26	"	27
WOOLS, Saxony,	lb.	40	"	60
Merino,	do.	35	"	40
Grade Merino	do.	30	"	35
Common		20	"	30

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

At Market.—1,100 Beeves, (300 southern, the remainder from this state and east,) 70 Cows and Calves, and 5,000 Sheep and Lambs.

Beef Cattle.—The market for these rather dull, but prices firm. Sales of good retailing beef at from $6.00 to $7.75 per hundred pounds, according to quality. The number on hand, unsold, is estimated at 100 head.

Cows and Calves.—The prices of these run from $22 to $42.50. All sold.

Sheep and Lambs.—The market for these is brisk, the Sheep selling at from $1.12½ to $5 each, and the Lambs from $1 to $2.75 each. The number left unsold, about 400.

REMARKS.—No change of consequence in the market since our last. Business still continues active. The fine autumnal weather has been highly favorable for cotton picking, and the result is, that the crop will be larger than was anticipated. The Sugar crop also promises more abundantly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications have been received from William Eldred, B. B. Kirtland, James C. Taylor, H. E. DeJanno, Henry L. Smith, A Connecticut Farmer, A. B. Lawrence, and E. Carpenter.

Wm. H. B. C.—Nothing can be got of the parties you complain of. The advertisement was inserted by the publisher without our knowledge, till too late to stop it. We regretted its appearance, and it has been much more to our injury than yours.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia; Proceedings of the Clinton and Sullivan County fairs.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, AND PAPER.

Francis & Loutrel, No. 77 Malden Lane, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Blank Books and Stationery articles—Diamond Point Gold Pens—Letter Copying Presses—Manifold Letter Writers—superior Croton Ink, warranted to retain its jet-black color, which they sell at the very lowest prices.

We have also on hand every description of Foreign PAPER and STATIONERY—Cap, Letter, and Note Papers, Envelopes, Perforated Board, Bristol Board, Drawing Papers—Copy Books, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Port Folios, Scrap Books—Gold Paper, Tissue Paper—Chess Men, Backgammon Boards—Wax, Wafers, Slates, Pencils—Gold and Silver Pencil Cases—Writing Desks—Work Boxes—Quills—Tin Cash and Deed Boxes—and all articles kept by Stationers, at remarkably low prices.

Books suitable for County Clerks and Public Offices supplied.

Printing, Ruling, and Binding executed at the lowest rates.

☞ We should be pleased to have a call from those requiring articles in our line. Orders by mail will receive attention.

DIARIES AND DAILY JOURNALS, published annually, from the small pocket to the folio size, suitable for business, professional, and private use.

MANIFOLD LETTER WRITERS, by which a letter and copy are written at the same time; a great saving of time, &c. Price, $1, $2, $3.50, and $5 each.

LEWIS FRANCIS, } FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL, } *Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane, N. Y.*
Nov.1yr*.

ALLEN'S FARM BOOK.

SEVENTH EDITION; Enlarged.

THE AMERICAN FARM BOOK, or compend of American Agriculture; being a practical treatise on soils, manures, draining, irrigation, grasses, grain, roots, fruits, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, rice, and every staple product of the United States, with the best methods of planting, cultivating, and preparation for market. Illustrated by more than 100 engravings. By R. L. Allen, author of Diseases of "Domestic Animals," and editor of the "American Agriculturist;" together with Browne's Memoir on Indian Corn, including Barlow's celebrated Poem. Published and for sale by

C. M. SAXTON, 121 Fulton st., N. Y.

A PACING STALLION.

WANTED a fine, well-bred pacing stallion, about fifteen hands high, and from three to six years old. Please not to apply, unless the horse is of handsome form, spirited, and has fine action. SAMUEL ALLEN,

189 Water st., N. Y.

IMPROVED STOCK.

DURHAM, Hereford, and Devon Cattle; Saxon, Merino, Cotswold, Leaviter, and South Down Sheep; Lincolnshire, Suffolk, and Chinese Pigs. All these superior breeds, can be had of the subscriber, of the best quality, and will be shipped to any port of the country. Autumn is the best time to execute such orders. SAMUEL ALLEN.

sept. 189 Water street, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.

PARSONS & CO., at Flushing, near New York. The proprietors of this establishment invite public attention to their large assortment of every desirable variety of Fruit and Ornamental Tree or Shrub. Their importations of everything new in Europe are annually continued, and they offer a very large variety of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs imported expressly for arboretums and pleasure grounds. Their collection of Roses is annually enriched by novelties from abroad, many of which may be found described in their new work on the Rose, recently published. Fruit Trees receive their particular attention, and are propagated under their personal supervision; this care, with their possession of extensive specimen grounds, in which is tested every variety of fruit they cultivate, enables them confidently to guarantee the genuineness of the varieties.

Their care in pruning and cultivation enables them also to send out thrifty and well-formed trees. From their large scale of propagation, they can offer to dealers very liberal discounts, where hundreds or thousands are taken. Orders or inquiries can be addressed to the proprietors at Flushing, near New York, where catalogues will also be furnished. They have established a Branch at Brighton Depôt near Boston and by the entire success of their trees transplanted thither have thoroughly proved the superior adaptation of Long-Island Trees to the soil and climate of any part of New England. This they attribute to the perfect maturity attained by the wood before frost, which renders the trees suitable for transportation to any latitude.

At the season of transplanting, a salesman will be at their Brighton Branch to furnish those who may prefer obtaining their supply thence. mhtf

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S LIST OF REPUBLICATIONS.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
3. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
4. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. } Quarterly.
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—Monthly.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British Steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact *fac-simile* of the Edinburgh edition.

The prices of the Reprints are less than one third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the *American* over the *English* reader.

TERMS.—PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the four Reviews,	-	$3.00 per annum.
For any two do	-	5.00
For any three do	-	7.00
For all four of the Reviews,	-	8.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, - -	-	3.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	-	9.00
For Blackwood and four Reviews,	-	10.00

CLUBBING.—Four copies of any or all of the above Works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis. No such allowance, however, will be made to Clubs *unless the money is paid in full to the Publishers*, as in such cases no discount can be given to Agents.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., PUBLISHERS,
79 Fulton St., corner of Gold, N. Y.

EAGLE PLOWS.

MANY implements having been sold under the name of the *Eagle Plow*, which are not genuine, this is to give notice that all plows sold in this city under that name, to ensure confidence, will have "Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Boston and Worcester, Mass.," and A. B. Allen & Co., New York." marked on the beam, and no others purchased here, can be relied on as genuine without this brand.

☞ Be *particular*, also, as to the *name*, *number*, and *street*, which should be

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.

TO SEEDSMEN AND DEALERS.

THE Subscribers are prepared to import on very favorable terms from the most distinguished and reliable seed establishments in London or on the continent of Europe, seeds in quanties and of a quality in which *the utmost dependence may be placed*. The seeds will be forwarded in the original packages and the original invoices furnished. Persons, wishing to import, may thus avail themselves of the experience of the subscribers by the payment of a small commission.

JAMES. M. THORBURN & CO.,
d2t* 15 John st. N .Y.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2,000 acres of land lying in the marl region of Eastern Virginia, and within two to seven miles of the town of Fredericksburg. Apply to LAYTON Y. ATKINS,
dec 1yr. Fredericksburg, Va.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY HARPER AND BROTHERS,
82 *Cliff Street, New York.*

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, from the Discovery of the Continent to the Organization of Government under the Federal Constitution. By Richard Hildreth, complete, in three volumes octavo, $7.50.

This important work presents, in a compact and popular form the first complete history of the United States that has ever appeared. The author's pursuits and studies have prepared him for the most faithful and skilful execution of his task. The style is characterized by great perspicuity, force, and gracefulness; the narrative is unencumbered, and the tone of the history sound and scholar-like. He gives the great mass in our reading country just the history which is adapted to their wants, and which, we have no doubt, will at once gain the position that it deserves, of a popular, readable book for the million, which may be relied on for the correctness of its details, while it wins the attention by the simple beauty of its narrative.—*Corr. Boston Chronotype.*

It is full of detail, bears marks of care and research, and is written under the guidance of clear sight and good judgment, rather than of theory, philosophical or historical, or of prejudice of any sort whatever. We trust it will be widely read. —*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

A SECOND VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. By Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S In two volumes, 12mo; muslin, $1.50.

The author looks at Nature with learned as well as pictorial eyes. He not only sees her wonders and her beauties, but he knows their sources and their consequences, so that he informs as well as pleases the mind. His book abounds in social sketches, and anecdotes and incidents illustrative of society in all its various classes.—*London Spectator.*

An intelligent account of the author's travels, with observations upon his favorite science, geology, criticisms upon society, and remarks upon sectional differences, sectional prosperity, and the various institutions of the country. We commend it to the public, as both useful and entertaining.—*Troy Gazette.*

GLIMPSES OF SPAIN; or Notes of an Unfinished Tour, in 1847. By S. T. Wallis. 12mo. Price $1.

MINER'S PATENT EQUILATERAL BEE-HIVE.

THIS highly valuable hive may be had for $5, with a right to make the same, of Messrs. A. B. Allen and Co., 191 Water st., N. Y. who are my Agents. In proof of the great merit of this hive, I would state that I had a swarm of bees placed in one of the above hives about the 1st of last July, and some *forty* pounds of honey were stored in the supers, while *thirteen* other hives adjoining did not produce that quantity in the aggregate! Rights in pamphlet forms, with full engravings of all its parts, and ample directions to make said hives and manage bees therein will be sold for $2 on addressing the undersigned, by mail, at "Clinton, Oneida Co. N. Y." Moneys sent at my risk, and the safe delivery of Rights, guaranteed. Agents wanted to make and sell hives and Rights in any section of the country—Terms liberal, address as above.

MINER'S AMERICAN BEE KEEPER'S MANUAL, 350 pages, 35 fine engravings—Price $1. For sale at all the principle Bookstores in the United States. Published by C. M. Saxton, 121 Fulton street, N. Y. Dec. tf T. B. MINER.

GREAT SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

MR. SHEAFE, of Duchess Co., N. Y., will offer his superior stock of Shorthorn Cattle, at public sale in June next. This is one of the finest and best bred herds in the United States. The cows greatly excel as milkers, especial pains having always been taken to select and perpetuate this important point in breeding. The cows will probably all be in calf by the superb bull Exeter, imported last year, from Mr. Stephenson, of Durham, England. Mr. Stephenson's stock is of the Princess tribe of Shorthorns, which take the same rank in England as Mr. Bates' celebrated Duchess tribe. For further particulars, address, A. B. ALLEN, New York.

GET THE BEST.

ALL young persons should have a standard Dictionary at their elbows. And while you are about it, *get the best;* that Dictionary is NOAH WEBSTER'S. The *great work*, *unabridged*. If you are too poor, save the amount from off your back, to put it into your head.—*Phrenolog. Journal.*

The very large and increasing demand for this work, affords the *best possible evidence* to the publishers that it is highly "acceptable to the great body of the American people."

Containing *three times* the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgement of this work.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by C. M. Saxton and all Booksellers in the U. S.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

A LARGE and complete assortment of the various kinds of American grown, and put up especially for us. Also English and French just imported. All warranted to be fresh and genuine. A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED PORTABLE RAIL ROAD HORSE POWER AND OVERSHOT THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.

THE advantages of the above horse powers are—1. They occupy but little more space than a single horse. 2. They can be moved by the weight of the horse only, by placing them at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees. 3. They are comparatively light and portable, and can be easily transported. 4. They are simply constructed, not liable to get out of order, and move with little friction, the revolving plane geering without any complex or intermediate wheels, directly into the pinion upon the shaft on which the pully belt runs.

The Threshers consist of a small spiked cylinder with a concave plane over it, and a level feeding table. There are several improvements in the overshot threshers. 1. They admit of a level table for feeding, thus enabling the tenders to stand erect, and control the motion of the horse and machine by means of a brake, by which accidents are avoided. 2. In consequence of the spikes lifting the straw and doing the work on the top. heavy substances such as stones, blocks &c., drop at the end of the table, and are not carried between the spikes, by which they and the machine are broken. 3. The overshot cylinder does not scatter the grain but throws it within three feet of the machine. 4. This arrangement also admits of attaching a *separator* high enough from the floor or ground to allow all the grain to fall through it; while the straw is deposited by itself in the best condition for binding 5. Neither grain nor straw are broken by this machine. 6. The cylinder is longer, which admits of faster and more advantageous feeding; it is smaller and with fewer teeth than ordinary threshers, thus admitting of more rapid motion and faster work with less power; and the diminution of teeth in the cylinder is fully made up by those in the concave, which is stationary. 7. The separator is a great advantage in diminishing the labor of raking out the straw, as it leaves the grain in the best condition for the fanning mill. Three men, with a single power, can thresh 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye; or four men with a double power, 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat, per day. All the above are compact and can be carried where wanted complete, or they may be readily taken apart and packed for distant transportation by a wagon or otherwise.

Price of single Power,	$80
" " Thresher,	$28
" Separator and fixtures,	$7
" Bands for driving, etc.,	$5
" Wood-sawing machine, complete, and in running order,	$35

The price of the double power, thresher, separator, &c., complete, is $145, including rights of using. The above are sold singly or together as desired.

The above power is warranted to work well and give satisfaction.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191 Water street.

PILKINTON'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT MACHINE.

THIS Machine has proved itself to be one of unrivalled excellence. It is warranted to answer every purpose of the most complete and expensive machinery of screens, rubbing stones, fans, &c., and will thoroughly clean the most smutty wheat. It is the best contrivance to take out chess, onions and heavy grit, that has been introduced to the notice of millers, being the most complete screen ever made. This machine is provided with self-acting oil feeders to the journals, and wholly does away the small fan and runs at the rate of 1,000 revolutions per minute. It is of the greatest importance to the miller, as it takes far less power, and there is no danger of fire as it only wants oiling or greasing once a week. Price $50

A. B. ALLEN & CO.,
189 and 191 Water street, N. Y.

PERUVIAN AND PATAGONIAN GUANO.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh cargo of each of the above kinds of Guano, which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

WIRE FOR FENCES,

OF all sizes, from 6½ to 10 cents per lb., suitable for fencing, &c.

HORSE POWERS.

ENDLESS-Chain or Railway, Taplin's or Circular, Bogardus', Warren's, and Trimble's Cast-Iron Powers, for one to six horses.

PLOWS.

UPWARDS of Five Hundred Plows of the most approved patterns, both for the south and the north.

STRAW CUTTERS.

THE Spiral-Blade and Cylindrical Straw and Hay Cutters, of various sizes, either for hand or horse power.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.,
189 and 191 Water street, N. Y

THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

AND

FARMERS' CABINET

IS PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH BY

C. M. SAXTON, 121 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK,

JOSIAH TATUM, 50 NORTH FOURTH ST., PHILA.,

F. S. SAXTON, 19 STATE ST., BOSTON.

TERMS.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

Three Copies One year, or *One Copy Three Years*..$2

NEW SUBSCRIBERS will be furnished with the back numbers of *all or any of the volumes*. Seven volumes now published.

BOUND VOLUMES in complete sets, or in separate volumes furnished at *One Dollar Twenty-five Cents each.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Any advertisement not exceeding 12 lines for one insertion, $1; and 50 cents for each and every additional insertion.

*** ALL LETTERS, making inquiries, &c., for the benefit of the *writer*, must be *post paid*, to receive attention.

ORDERS for change of address, or stoppage, should be *free* and contain the *name* of the *person* and *post office* at which the paper is now mailed.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Dairy Farm of 200 acres, belonging to David S. Mills, at Newtown, L. I., upon which he now resides, is offered for sale—the whole, or in parcels. The well-known reputation of the above farm furnishes fully its character and advantages, it being second to none in the Union; also, the entire stock, &c., belonging to the same. For terms, apply to David S. Mills, on the premises, 5 miles from Williamsburgh Ferry, on Jamaica turnpike road, or to H. Meigs, American Institute, N. Y. au 6 t*

CAUTION.

AS certain houses in this city are in the habit of selling Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds, representing them as coming from our establishment, the public is cautioned to be on its guard against imposition. All implements and parcels sold by us, which it is possible to mark, will be found branded "A. B. Allen & Co., 189 and 191 Water street, New York."

When designing to call at our warehouse, please to be careful and look for the right numbers, as above, otherwise impositions may be practised upon the unwary.

A B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.

CONTENTS OF DECEMBER NUMBER.

Notice to Readers and Subscribers	361
Work for December, North and West	362
Work for December, South	
Analysis of Florida Muck; Thomas Antisell	363
Hints on the Management of Horses, No. 8	364
Fruit in the Country	365
Mr. Robinson's Tour, No. 12; Solon Robinson	366
Smith's Vertical Gate; A Late Autumn	367
Yankee Farming, No. 10., Sergeant Teltrue	
The Cow—Her Diseases and Management, No. 19; Farmers, Stay at Home	369
Mountain Mutton—Venison; An Old Sailor turned Farmer	370
A Bit of Practical Farming; The Farmer is not Properly Estimated—Whose Fault is it?; Effect of the N. Y. and Erie Railroad on the Butter and Poultry Market; Effects of Railroads on the Market	371
Blood Horse, Alexander; A Flight through Massachusetts, Solon Robinson	372
Clover in Georgia; A Profitable Sow	373
Rearing and Management of Poultry, No. 4.; American Provisions in England	374
Pilkinton's Improved Patent Smut Machine; Analysis of New-Jersey Marl, Thomas Antisell	376
Experiments of Agriculturists; Cochin-China Fowls, James C. Taylor; New Whiffletree; Guano	377
LADIES' DEPARTMENT: Chamber Birds, No. 2	378
A new Premium for Household Products; Washing made Easy; Fire Precautions	379
Foreign Agricultural News	380
Editors' Table	381
Review of the Market	382